

13. *Chilo* ZINCKEN, 1817.

Type species: *Tinea phragmitella* HÜBNER, [1805] (Palearctic Region).

syn.: *Diphryx* GROTE, 1881.
Nephalia TURNER, 1911
Hypiesta HAMPSON, 1919.
Silveria DYAR, 1925.
Chilotraea KAPUR, 1950.

122 (1). *Ch. chiriquitensis* (ZELLER, 1877), Panama; Guatemala; Mexico.

syn.: *adelphilia* DYAR, 1825.
hexher DYAR, 1925.

14. *Diatraea* GUILDING, 1832.

Type species: *Phalaena saccharalis* FABRICIUS, 1794.

syn.: *Iesta* DYAR, 1909.
Diatraerupa SCHAUUS, 1913.
Trinidadia DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927.
Eodiatraea BOX, 1953.
Crambidiatraea BOX & CAPPS, 1955.
Zeadiatraea BOX, 1955.

123 (1). *D. amazonica* BOX, 1931, Brazil; Argentina.124 (2). *D. albicrinella* BOX, 1931, Guiana; Peru; Ecuador; Brazil.125 (3). *D. amnemonella* DYAR, 1911, Brazil.126 (4). *D. andina* BOX, 1951, Venezuela.127 (5). *D. angustella* DYAR, 1911, Brazil.128 (6). *D. argentina* BOX, 1931, Argentina.129 (7). *D. balboana* BOX, 1956, Panama.130 (8). *D. bellifactella* DYAR, 1911, Brazil; Trinidad.131 (9). *D. brunnescens* BOX, 1931, Venezuela; Brazil.

syn.: *incertella* BOX, 1951.

132 (10). *D. busckella* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1931, Panama.

f. *falconensis* BOX, 1951.

f. *setarioides* BOX, 1951.

132a (10a). *D. busckella setariae* BOX, 1951, Venezuela.133 (11). *D. castrensis* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927, Brazil.134 (12). *D. cayenella* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927, French Guiana.

syn.: *anathericola* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927.

135 (13). *D. centrella* (MÖSCHLER, 1883).

syn.: *sacchari* SEPP (nec GUILDING), 1848.
canella HAMPSON, 1895.

136 (14). *D. colombiana* BOX, 1956, Colombia.137 (15). *D. considerata* HEINRICH, 1931, Mexico.138 (16). *D. dyari* BOX, 1930, Argentina.139 (17). *D. entreriana* BOX, 1931, Argentina.140 (18). *D. evanescens* DYAR, 1917, Louisiana; Guatemala.

syn.: *sobrinialis* DYAR, 1920.

- 141 (19). *D. flavipennella* BOX, 1931, Brazil.
- 142 (20). *D. fuscella* SCHAU, 1922, Costa Rica.
- 143 (21). *D. gaga* DYAR, 1914, Panama.
syn.: *solipsa* DYAR, 1914, Panama.
- 144 (22). *D. grandiosella* DYAR, 1911, Mexico; Southern U.S.A.
- 145 (23). *D. guapilella* SCHAU, 1913, Costa Rica.
- 146 (24). *D. guatemalaella* SCHAU, 1922, Guatemala.
- 147 (25). *D. impersonatella* (WALKER, 1863), Venezuela.
syn.: *moorella* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927.
- 148 (26). *D. indigenella* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927, Colombia.
- 149 (27). *D. instructella* DYAR, 1911, Mexico.
- 150 (28). *D. lativittalis* (DOGNIN, 1910).
syn.: *latmiadelis* DOGNIN, 1923.
- 151 (29). *D. lentistrialis* HAMPSON, 1919, Argentina.
- 152 (30). *D. lineolata* (WALKER, 1856), Mexico; Bahamas; West Indies; Central and South America.
syn.: *culmicolella* ZELLER, 1863.
neuricella ZELLER, 1863.
pallidostricta DYAR, 1911.
- 153 (31). *D. lisetta* (DYAR, 1909), Mexico; Florida.
syn.: *adulcia* DYAR, 1916.
cancellalis DYAR, 1914.
- 154 (32). *D. luteella* BOX, 1931, Ecuador.
- 155 (33). *D. magnifactella* DYAR, 1911, Mexico.
- 156 (34). *D. maritima* BOX, 1935, British Guiana.
- 157 (35). *D. maronialis* SCHAU, 1922, French Guiana.
- 158 (36). *D. minimifacta* DYAR, 1911, Venezuela; French Guiana.
- 159 (37). *D. morobe* DYAR, 1916, Mexico.
- 160 (38). *D. muellerella* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927, Mexico.
- 161 (39). *D. myersi* BOX, 1935, Brazil.
- 162 (40). *D. obliqualis* HAMPSON, 1919, Argentina.
- 163 (41). *D. pedibarbata* DYAR, 1911, French Guiana.
- 164 (42). *D. pittieri* BOX, 1951, Venezuela.
- 165 (43). *D. postlineella* SCHAU, 1922, Guatemala.
- 166 (44). *D. ragonoti* BOX, 1948, Brazil.
- 167 (45). *D. rosa* HEINRICH, 1931, Venezuela.
- 168 (46). *D. rufescens* BOX, 1931, Bolivia.
- 169 (47). *D. saccharalis* (FABRICIUS, 1794), U.S.A.; Central and South America.
syn.: *sacchari* FABRICIUS, 1798.
leucaniella WALKER, 1863.
lineosella WALKER, 1863.
obliteratella ZELLER, 1863.
grenadensis DYAR, 1911.
pedidoceta DYAR, 1911.

continens DYAR, 1911.

brasiliensis VAN GORKUM & DEVAAL, 1913.

incomparella DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927.

170 (48). *D. savannarum* BOX, 1935, British Guiana.

171 (49). *D. silvicola* BOX, 1951, Venezuela.

172 (50). *D. schausella* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927, Guatemala.

173 (51). *D. strigipennella* DYAR, 1911, Guiana; Brazil.

174 (52). *D. suffusella* BOX, 1931, French Guiana.

175 (53). *D. tabernella* DYAR, 1911, Panama; Nicaragua; Colombia; British Honduras; Costa Rica.

176 (54). *D. umbrialis* SCHAU, 1922, French Guiana.

177 (55). *D. veracruzana* BOX, 1956, Mexico.

15. ***Myelobia*** HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1858.

Type species: *Myelobia paleacea* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1858.

syn.: *Morpheis* HÜBNER, 1821, praec.

Doratoperas HAMPSON, 1896.

Chilopsis HAMPSON, 1919.

Xanthopherne DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927.

Protaphomia MEYRICK, 1932.

178 (1). *M. atroparsella* (WALKER, 1863), Brazil.

179 (2). *M. bimaculata* (BOX, 1931), Peru; Venezuela.

180 (3). *M. biumbata* (SCHAU, 1922), Guatemala.

181 (4). *M. castrella* (SCHAU, 1922), Brazil.

182 (5). *M. decolorata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1858, Colombia; Venezuela; Brazil.

183 (6). *M. dorsipunctella* (SCHAU, 1922), Peru.

184 (7). *M. endothermalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru.

185 (8). *M. heinrichi* (BOX, 1931), Peru.

186 (9). *M. incanella* (HAMPSON, 1919), Brazil.

187 (10). *M. nabalalis* (SCHAU, 1934), Brazil.

188 (11). *M. nigristigmella* (HAMPSON, 1896), Brazil.

189 (12). *M. parnahyba* (SCHAU, 1934), Brazil.

syn.: *haplozoa* MEYRICK, 1936.

190 (13). *M. smerintha* (HÜBNER, 1821), Venezuela; Colombia; Brazil; Peru; Argentina.

syn.: *murina* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1858.

paleacea HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1858.

alba KÖHLER, 1924.

191 (14). *M. squamata* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru.

192 (15). *M. systrepega* (DYAR, 1913), Mexico; Guiana.

193 (16). *M. vinasella* (SCHAU, 1913), Costa Rica.

194 (17). *M. xanthoterma* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru.

16. *Fernandocrambus* AURIVILLIUS, 1922.Type species: *Fernandocrambus bäckströmi* AURIVILLIUS, 1922.

- 195 (1). *F. abbreviatus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 196 (2). *F. annulatus* (AURIVILLIUS, 1922), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 197 (3). *F. apocalipsus* n. sp., Chile.
- 198 (4). *F. arcus* CLARKE, 1965, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 199 (5). *F. augur* n. sp., Chile.
- 200 (6). *F. bäckströmi* AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 201 (7). *F. brunneus* (AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 202 (8). *F. byssiferus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 203 (9). *F. chillanicus* (BUTLER, 1883), Chile.
- 204 (10). *F. chilianellus* (HAMPSON, 1919), Chile.
- 205 (11). *F. chilomus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 206 (12). *F. chopinellus* n. sp., Chile.
- 207 (13). *F. corvus* CLARKE, 1965, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 208 (14). *F. cuprescens* (HAMPSON, 1919), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 209 (15). *F. derelictus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 210 (16). *F. diabolicus* n. sp., Brazil.
- 210 bis (16 bis). *F. divrus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 211 (17). *F. dolicaon* n. sp., Peru.
- 212 (18). *F. euryptellus* (BERG, 1877), Patagonia.
- 213 (19). *F. falklandicellus* (HAMPSON, 1896), Falkland Is.
- 214 (20). *F. fernandesellus* (HAMPSON, 1896), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 215 (21). *F. fundus* CLARKE, 1965, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 216 (22). *F. fuscus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 217 (23). *F. glareolus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 218 (24). *F. griseus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 219 (25). *F. harpipterus* (DYAR, 1916), Mexico.
- 220 (26). *F. horoscopus* n. sp., Chile; Argentina.
- 221 (27). *F. imitator* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 222 (28). *F. imperfectus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 223 (29). *F. kuscheli* CLARKE, 1965, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 224 (30). *F. loxius* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 225 (31). *F. magnificus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 226 (32). *F. minimus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 227 (33). *F. nergaellus* (DRUCE, 1896), Mexico.
- 228 (34). *F. nitidissimus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 229 (35). *F. noskiewiczzi* n. sp., Chile.
- 230 (36). *F. oxyechus* CLARKE, 1965, Juan Fernandez Is.
- 231 (37). *F. paraloxius* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 232 (38). *F. parvus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 233 (39). *F. pepitus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
- 234 (40). *F. radicellus* (HAMPSON, 1896), Patagonia.
- 235 (41). *F. ruptifascia* (HAMPSON, 1919), Mexico.

- 236 (42). *F. spiculellus* (ZELLER, 1877), Argentina.
 237 (43). *F. stilatus* (ZELLER, 1877), Argentina.
 238 (44). *F. straminellus* (HAMPSON, 1896), Chile.
 239 (45). *F. subaequalis* (ZELLER, 1877), Argentina.
 240 (46). *F. truncus* CLARKE, 1965, Juan Fernandez Is.
 241 (47). *F. variatellus* n. sp., Chile.
 242 (48). *F. xerophyllus* (CLARKE, 1965), Juan Fernandez Is.
 243 (49). *F. xiphiellus* (ZELLER, 1872), Colombia.

17. **Crambus** FABRICIUS, 1798.

syn.: *Palparia* HAWORTH, 1811.

Tetrachila HÜBNER, 1818.

Argyroteuchia HÜBNER, [1825].

Arequipa WALKER, 1863.

Type species: *Tinea pascuella* LINNAEUS, 1798 (Holarctic Region).

- 244 (1). *C. albifrons* SCHAU, 1913, Costa Rica.
 245 (2). *C. angustexon* BLESZYŃSKI, 1962, Mexico.
 246 (3). *C. coccophthorus* BLESZYŃSKI, 1962, Jamaica.
 247 (4). *C. damotellus* SCHAU, 1922, Mexico.
 248 (5). *C. falcarius* ZELLER, 1872, Colombia.
 249 (6). *C. geleches* n. sp., Surinam.
 250 (7). *C. lascaellus* DRUCE, 1896, Mexico.
 251 (8). *C. leuconotus* ZELLER, 1881, Colombia.
 252 (9). *C. moeschleralis* SCHAU, 1941, Cuba.
 253 (10). *C. nolckeniellus* ZELLER, 1872, Colombia.
 254 (11). *C. pavidellus* SCHAU, 1913, Costa Rica.
 255 (12). *C. sapidus* n. sp., Surinam.
 256 (13). *C. satrapellus* (ZINCKEN, 1821), Southern U.S.A.; Surinam; Brazil.
 257 (14). *C. sperryellus* KLOTS (? ssp.), California; Panama; Guatemala.
 258 (15). *C. whalleyi* BLESZYŃSKI, 1960, Brazil.

Species to be placed in new genera:

- 259 (16). *C. autotoxellus* DYAR, 1914, Mexico.
 260 (17). *C. bidentellus* HAMPSON, 1919, Mexico.
 261 (18). *C. delineatellus* HAMPSON, 1896, Brazil.
 262 (19). *C. elongatus* HAMPSON, 1919, Chile.
 263 (20). *C. multiradiellus* HAMPSON, 1896, Brazil.
 264 (21). *C. racabellus* DRUCE, 1896, Mexico.

18. **Miraxis** BLESZYŃSKI, 1962.

Type species: *Miraxis klotsi* BLESZYŃSKI, 1962.

- 265 (1). *M. klotsi* BLESZYŃSKI, 1962, Peru.

19. **Supercrambus** n. gen.

Type species: *Crambus dukinfieldiellus* SCHAU, 1922.

- 266 (1). *S. dukinfieldiellus* (SCHAU, 1922), Brazil.
 267 (2). *S. albiradialis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Brazil.

20. ***Pediasia*** HÜBNER, [1825].syn.: *Carvaca* WALKER, 1856.Type species: *Tinea fascelinella* HÜBNER, [1813] (Europe).268 (1). *P. bizonella* (HAMPSON, 1896), Chile.269 (2). *P. bizonelloides* BLESZYŃSKI, 1965.270 (3). *P. luteolella* (CLEMENS, 1860), Canada; U.S.A.; Jamaica.syn.: *duplicata* GROTE, 1880.*caliginosella* CLEMENS, 1860.*ulae* COCKERELL, 1888.*holochrella* FERNALD, 1896.*edredella* SCHAUUS, 1922.271 (4). *P. mexicana* n. sp., Mexico.21. ***Pseudopediasia*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.Type species: *Crambus calamellus* HAMPSON.272 (1). *P. calamella* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina; Paraguay; Brazil.273 (2). *P. diana* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Argentina.274 (3). *P. amathusia* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Argentina.22. ***Parapediasia*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.Type species: *Crambus tenuistrigatus* ZELLER, 1881.275 (1). *P. atalanta* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Brazil.276 (2). *P. detomatella* (MÖSCHLER, 1890), Puerto Rico; Cuba.syn.: *zerkowitzella* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.277 (3). *P. cervinella* (ZELLER, 1863), Brazil.278 (4). *P. digrammella* (HAMPSON, 1919), Mexico.279 (5). *P. ligonella* (ZELLER, 1881), Jamaica.280 (6). *P. murinella* (ZELLER, 1863), Brazil.syn.: *violacentella* HAMPSON, 1896.281 (7). *P. paranella* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Brazil.282 (8). *P. subtilella* (ZELLER, 1863), Brazil.syn.: *diaseia* HAMPSON, 1919.283 (9). *P. tenuistrigata* (ZELLER, 1881), Colombia; Costa Rica; Mexico.23. ***Mesopediasia*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.Type species: *Crambus hemixanthellus* HAMPSON, 1896.284 (1). *M. hemixanthella* (HAMPSON, 1896), Brazil.285 (2). *M. psyche* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Brazil.24. ***Haplopediasia*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.286 (1). *H. aurantilineella* (HAMPSON, 1896), Brazil.25. ***Fissicrambus*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.Type species: *Crambus fissiradiellus* WALKER, 1863.287 (1). *F. adonis* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Mexico.288 (2). *F. alexanor* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Bolivia.289 (3). *F. amandus* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Colombia.

- 290 (4). *F. artos* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Brazil; Paraguay.
 291 (5). *F. briseis* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Bolivia.
 292 (6). *F. fissiradiellus* (WALKER, 1863), West Indies; Panama; Colombia.
 syn.: *curtellus* WALKER, 1863.
 gestatellus MÖSCHLER, 1890.
 293 (7). *F. haytiellus* (ZINCKEN, 1821), Florida; Jamaica; Hispaniola.
 294 (8). *F. hirundellus* n. sp., Surinam.
 295 (9). *F. minuellus* (WALKER, 1863), Honduras; West Indies; Florida.
 syn.: *santiagellus* SCHAUS, 1922.
 habanellus SCHAUS, 1922.
 296 (10). *F. orion* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Venezuela; French Guiana; Colombia.
 297 (11). *F. porcellus* n. sp., Surinam.
 298 (12). *F. profanellus* (WALKER, 1863), West Indies; Guatemala; Mexico;
 Texas.
 299 (13). *F. quadrinotellus* (ZELLER, 1877), Panama.
 300 (14). *F. verselias* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Colombia.
26. ***Thaumatopsis*** MORRISON, 1874.
 Type species: *Thaumatopsis longipalpus* MORRISON, 1874 (U.S.A.).
 301 (1). *Th. melchiellus* (DRUCE, 1896), Mexico.
 302 (2). *Th. idion* DYAR, 1919, Mexico.
27. ***Cervicrambus*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1965.
 Type species: *Chilo eximiellus* ZINCKEN, 1821.
 303 (1). *C. eximiellus* ZINCKEN, 1821, Venezuela; Brazil.
 syn.: *argentilineellus* HAMPSON, 1896.
28. ***La*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1965.
 Type species: *Neerupa benepunctalis* HAMPSON, 1919.
 304 (1). *L. benepunctalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru.
 305 (2). *L. cucaracha* BLESZYŃSKI, 1966, Peru.
 306 (3). *L. paloma* BLESZYŃSKI, 1966, Peru.
29. ***Novocrambus*** AMSEL, 1956.
 Type species: *Crambus pygmaeus* ZELLER, 1881.
 307 (1). *N. propygmaeus* BLESZYŃSKI, 1962.
 syn.: *pygmaeus* ZELLER, 1881, praec.
 minimellus HAMPSON, 1919, praec.
 violettae BLESZYŃSKI, 1962.
30. ***Neoculladia* n. gen.**
 Type species: *Crambus incanellus* ZELLER, 1877.
 308 (1). *N. incanella* (ZELLER, 1872), Colombia.
 309 (2). *N. incanelloides* n. sp., Trinidad, W. I.
 310 (3). *N. subincanella* n. sp., Colombia.

31. *Tortriculladia* n. gen.

Type species: *Culladia eucosmella* DYAR, 1914.

311 (1). *T. argentimaculalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Brazil.

312 (2). *T. belliferens* (DYAR, 1914), Mexico.

313 (3). *T. eucosmella* (DYAR, 1914), Panama; Surinam.

syn.: *argyriplagalis* HAMPSON, 1919.

314 (4). *T. mignonette* (DYAR, 1914), Surinam; French Guiana.

syn.: *reseda* HAMPSON, 1919.

315 (5). *T. mixena* n. sp., Peru.

316 (6). *T. pentaspila* (ZELLER, 1872), Brazil.

32. *Microcrambus* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.

Type species: *Microcrambus discobolus* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.

317 (1). *M. agnesiellus* (DYAR, 1914), Panama.

318 (2). *M. arcas* n. sp., Brazil.

319 (3). *M. asymmetricus* n. sp., Bolivia.

320 (4). *M. atristrigellus* (HAMPSON, 1919), Jamaica.

321 (5). *M. bellargus* n. sp., Venezuela.

322 (6). *M. bifurcatus* n. sp., Peru.

323 (7). *M. biguttellus* (FORBES, 1920), U.S.A.; Mexico; Puerto Rico.

324 (8). *M. caracasellus* n. sp., Venezuela.

325 (9). *M. castrellus* (SCHAUS, 1922), Brazil.

326 (10). *M. chrysoporellus* (HAMPSON, 1895), West Indies; Grenada; St. Vincent.

327 (11). *M. cyllarus* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Brazil.

328 (12). *M. croesus* n. sp., Mexico.

329 (13). *M. discludellus* (MÖSCHLER, 1890), Florida; Puerto Rico; Hispaniola.

syn.: *domingellus* SCHAUS, 1922.

discobolus BLESZYŃSKI, 1963.

330 (14). *M. elpenor* n. sp., Mexico; Trinidad; West Indies; British Guiana.

331 (15). *M. expansellus* (ZELLER, 1877), Panama.

332 (16). *M. flemingi* n. sp., Trinidad, West Indies.

333 (17). *M. francescellus* (SCHAUS, 1922), Hispaniola.

334 (18). *M. grisetinctellus* (HAMPSON, 1896), Brazil; Surinam.

335 (19). *M. hector* BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Brazil.

336 (20). *M. hippuris* n. sp., Panama.

337 (21). *M. holothurion* n. sp., Costa Rica.

338 (22). *M. immunellus* (ZELLER, 1872), Colombia.

339 (23). *M. intangens* (DYAR, 1914), Panama; Colombia.

340 (24). *M. jolas* n. sp., Mexico; Bolivia; Surinam.

341 (25). *M. laurellus* n. sp., Venezuela.

342 (26). *M. mercury* n. sp., Bolivia; ?Mexico.

343 (27). *M. micralis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Cuba.

- 344 (28). *M. niphosellus* (HAMPSON, 1908), Trinidad, West Indies.
 345 (29). *M. paucipunctellus* (SCHAUS, 1922), Brazil.
 346 (30). *M. podalirius* n. sp., Hispaniola.
 347 (31). *M. polingi* (KEARFOTT, 1908), Mexico; Arizona.
 348 (32). *M. priamus* n. sp., Mexico.
 349 (33). *M. prolixus* n. sp., British Honduras.
 350 (34). *M. psythiellus* (SCHAUS, 1922), Costa Rica.
 351 (35). *M. pusionellus* (ZELLER, 1863), Venezuela; Mexico.

syn.: *pustulella* WALKER, 1866.

elphegellus SCHAUS, 1922.

- 352 (36). *M. retuselloides* n. sp., Surinam; Venezuela.
 353 (37). *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS, 1913), Costa Rica.
 354 (38). *M. rotarellus* (SCHAUS, 1922), Mexico.
 355 (39). *M. strabelos* n. sp., Panama.
 356 (40). *M. subretusellus* n. sp., Cuba.
 357 (41). *M. tactellus* (DYAR, 1914), Panama.

33. *Microcramboides* n. gen.

Type species: *Crambus meretricella* SCHAUS, 1913.

- 358 (1). *M. meretricellus* (SCHAUS, 1913), Mexico; Costa Rica.
 359 (2). *M. chaparellus* n. sp., Bolivia.

34. *Eufernaldia* HULST, 1900.

Type species: *Eufernaldia argenteonervella* HULST, 1900.

- 360 (1). *E. cadarella* (DRUCE, 1896), Mexico; Arizona.

syn.: *argenteonervella* HULST 1900.

- 361 (2). *E. misgabella* (DRUCE, 1896), Mexico.
 362 (3). *E. panamella* SCHAUS, 1922, Panama.
 363 (4). *E. sinaloella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Mexico.

35. *Prionapteryx* STEPHENS, 1832.

Type species: *Prionapteryx nebulifera* STEPHENS, 1832 (U.S.A.).

syn.: *Naurace* WALKER, 1863.

Surattha WALKER, 1863.

Calarina WALKER, 1863.

Hypotomorpha REBEL, 1892.

Platytesia STRAND, 1919.

- 364 (1). *P. achatina* ZELLER, 1863.

syn.: *delectalis* HULST, 1886.

- 365 (2). *P. bergii* ZELLER, 1877, Argentina.
 366 (3). *P. diaperatalis* HAMPSON, 1919, Mexico.
 367 (4). *P. elongata* ZELLER, 1863, Mexico; Southern U.S.A.
 368 (5). *P. eugraphis* (WALKER, 1863), Jamaica.
 369 (6). *P. mesozonalis* HAMPSON, 1919, Argentina.

- 370 (7). *P. nephalia* MEYRICK, 1936, Argentina.
 371 (8). *P. neotropicalis* (HAMPSON, 1896), Argentina.
 372 (9). *P. spasmatICA* MEYRICK, 1936, Argentina.

36. **Mesolia** RAGONOT, 1888.

Type species: *Mesolia pandavella* RAGONOT, 1888 (India).

syn.: *Eugrotea* FERNALD, 1896.

Euparolia DYAR, 1914.

Deuterolia DYAR, 1914.

- 373 (1). *M. nipis* (DYAR, 1914), Mexico.

syn.: *nipimidalis* DYAR, 1914.

- 374 (2). *M. jamaicensis* HAMPSON, 1919, Jamaica.

- 375 (3). *M. plurimella* WALKER, 1863, Mexico.

Unrecognized genera and species:

376. *Chilo cinnamomellus* BERG, 1875, Patagonia.

377. *Chilo ingloriellus* MÖSCHLER, 1882, Surinam.

378. *Chilo spatiosellus* MÖSCHLER, 1882, Surinam.

379. *Chilo heracleus* ZELLER, 1877, ?Brazil.

380. *Crambus angustalatellus* MAASSEN, 1890, Bolivia.

381. *Crambus claviger* STAUDINGER, 1899, Patagonia.

382. *Crambus geminatellus* ZELLER, 1863, „America“.

383. *Crambus hastifer* STAUDINGER, 1899, Patagonia.

384. *Crambus patulellus* WALKER, 1863, Brazil.

385. *Crambus psychellus* MAASSEN, 1890, Ecuador.

37. **Sericocrambus** WALLENGREN, 1868.

Type species: *Sericocrambus stylatus* WALLENGREN, 1868.

386. *S. stylatus* WALLENGREN, 1868, Argentina.

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STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy czterech nowych rodzajów, 38 nowych gatunków i jednego nowego podgatunku z obszaru neotropikalnego. Prócz tego wiele gatunków przeniesiono do innych rodzajów. Siedem rodzajów oraz 13 gatunków uznano za synonimy.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Работа содержит описания четырех новых родов, 38 видов и одного нового подвида. Кроме того ряд видов отнесен к другим, чем в предыдущих работах, родам. Семь родов и 13 видов сочтены синонимами.

PLATES

Plate XI

- Fig. 1. *Diptychophora azanalis* WALK. Brazil.
Fig. 2. *D. azanalis subazanalis* ssp. n. Paratype. Surinam.
Fig. 3. *Pseudometachilo subfaunellus* n. sp. Holotype. Uruguay.
Fig. 4. *Crambus sapidus* n. sp. Paratype. Surinam.
Fig. 5. *Crambus geleches* n. sp. Paratype. Surinam.
Fig. 6. *Supercrambus dukinfieldiellus* (SCHAUS). Brazil.
Fig. 7. *Fernandocrambus dolicaon* n. sp. Holotype. Peru.
Fig. 8. *F. diabolicus* n. sp. Holotype. Brazil.

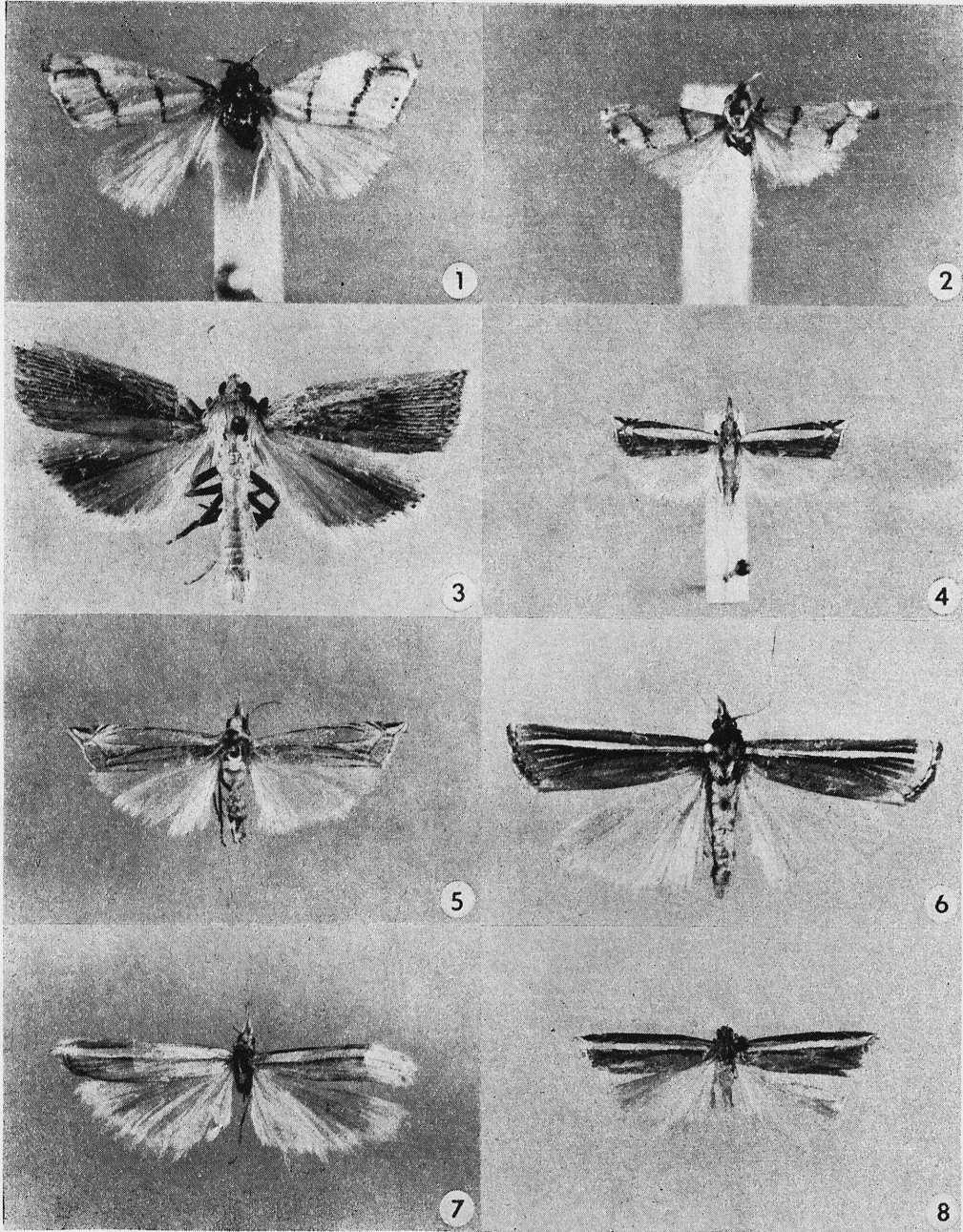


Plate XII

- Fig. 1. *Fernandocrambus augur* n. sp. Holotype. Chile.
Fig. 2. *F. horoscopus* n. sp. Paratype. Chile.
Fig. 3. *F. euryptellus* (BERG). Chile.
Fig. 4. *F. chopinellus* n. sp. Paratype. Brazil.
Fig. 5. *F. apocalipsus* n. sp. Paratype. Brazil.
Fig. 6. *F. variatellus* n. sp. Paratype. Chile.
Fig. 7. *Microcramboides meretricellus* (SCHAUS). Mexico.
Fig. 8. *M. chaparellus* n. sp. Holotype. Bolivia.

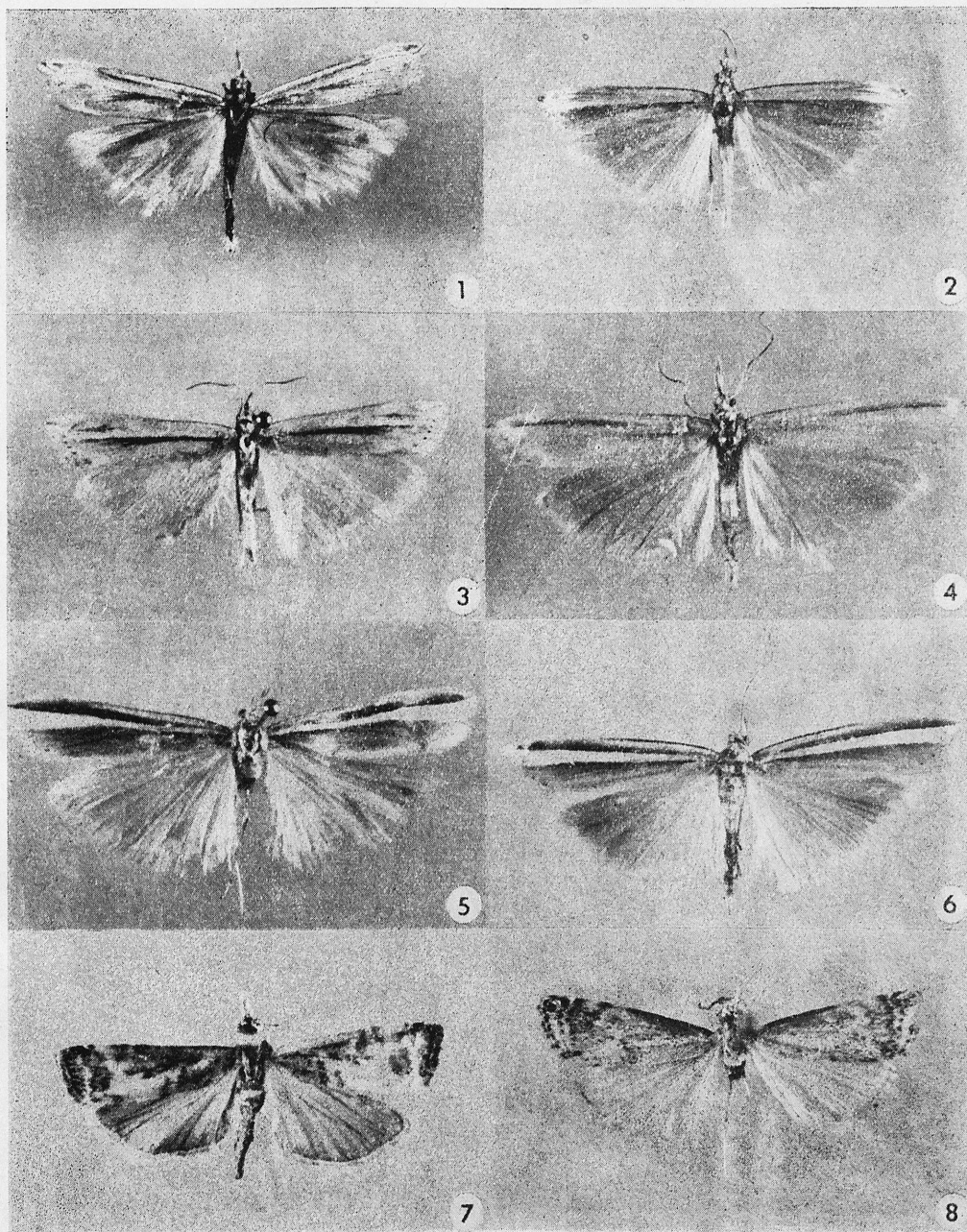


Plate XIII

- Fig. 1. *Fissicrambus hirundellus* n. sp. Holotype. Surinam.
Fig. 2. *F. porcellus* n. sp. Paratype. Surinam.
Fig. 3. *Tortriculladia eucosmella* (DYAR). Guatemala.
Fig. 4. *T. belliferens* (DYAR). Mexico.
Fig. 5. *Microcrambus intangens* (DYAR). Lectoparatype. Panama.
Fig. 6. *M. intangens* (DYAR). Bolivia.
Fig. 7. *M. tactellus* (DYAR). Lectotype. Panama.
Fig. 8. *M. arcas* n. sp. Paratype. Brazil.

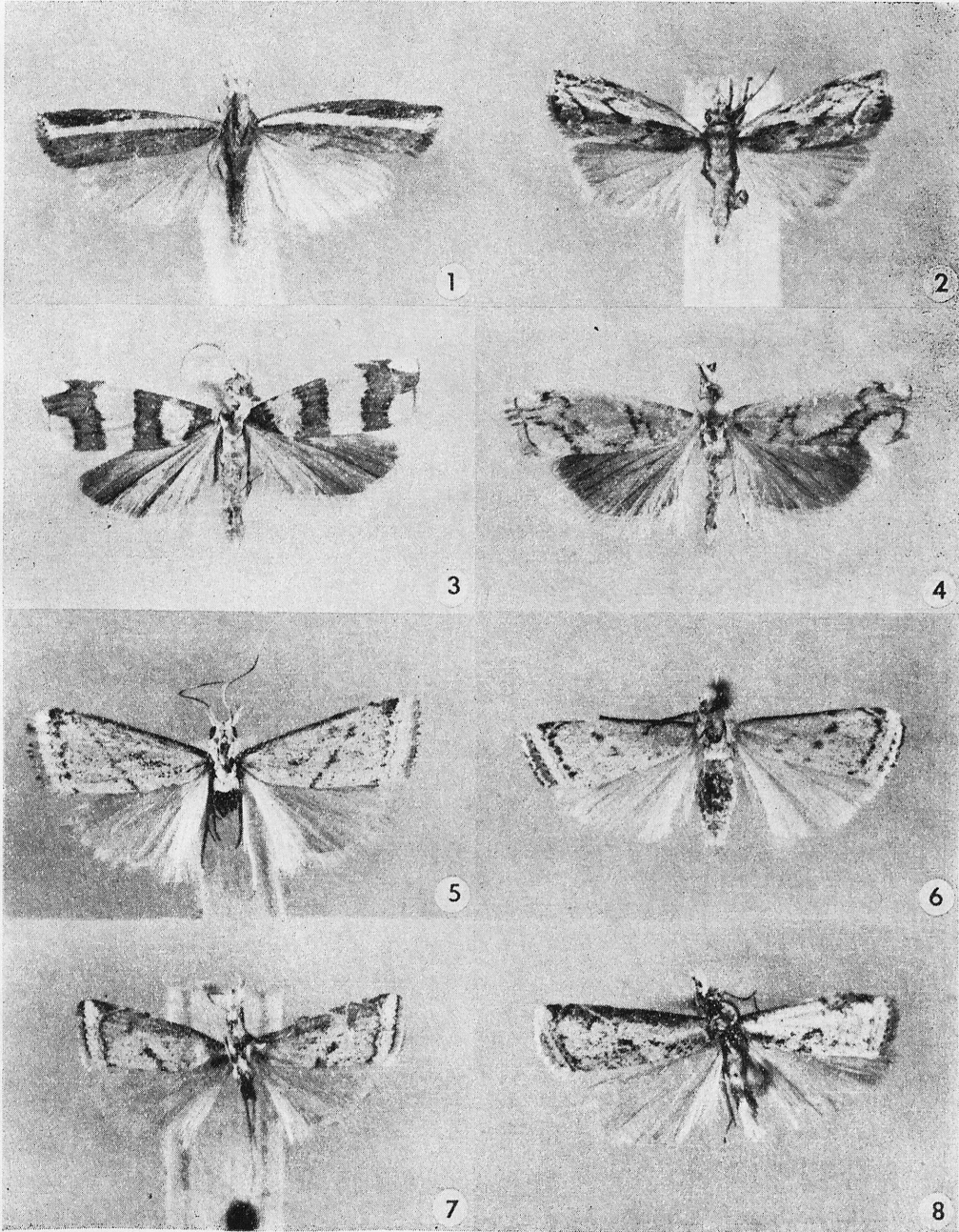
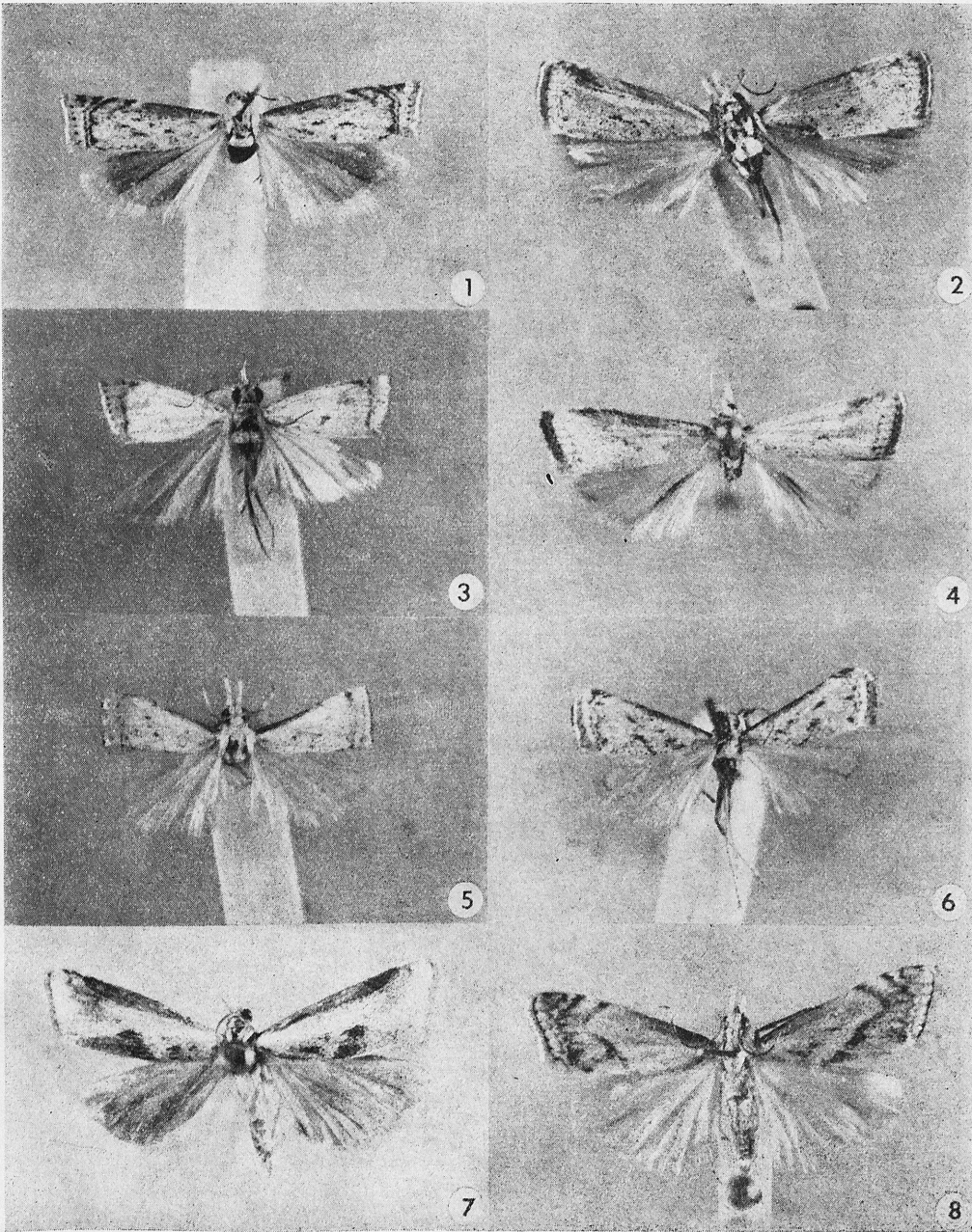


Plate XIV

- Fig. 1. *Microcrambus retuselloides* n. sp. Paratype. Surinam.
Fig. 2. *M. hippuris* n. sp. Holotype. Panama.
Fig. 3. *M. podalirius* n. sp. Holotype. Santo Domingo.
Fig. 4. *M. holothurion* n. sp. Holotype. Costa Rica.
Fig. 5. *M. strabelos* n. sp. Holotype. Panama.
Fig. 6. *M. elpenor* n. sp. Paratype. Mexico.
Fig. 7. *M. croesus* n. sp. Holotype. Mexico.
Fig. 8. *M. rotarellus* n. sp. Mexico.



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A C T A Z O O L O G I C A
C R A C O V I E N S I A

Tom XII

Kraków, 30 III 1967

Nr 5

Stanisław BLESZYŃSKI¹

**Studies on the *Crambinae* (Lepidoptera). Part 44.
New Neotropical Genera and Species.
Preliminary Check-List of Neotropical *Crambinae***

[Pp. 39—110, pl. XI—XIV, 80 text figs.]

**Materiały do znajomości *Crambinae* (Lepidoptera). Część 44. Nowe neotropikalne
rodzaje i gatunki. Wstępny wykaz neotropikalnych *Crambinae***

**Материалы к познанию *Crambinae* (Lepidoptera). Част 44. Новые неотропические
роды и виды. Краткий указатель неотропических *Crambinae***

Abstract. The present paper contains descriptions of four new genera, thirty-seven new species, one new subspecies from the Neotropical Region. Moreover, some new combinations for and comments on known species are given. The new species are from the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont., the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.; the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, England; the American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y., and Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. My recent study of the types of the Neotropical *Crambinae* contained in the collection of the United States National Museum has clarified many obscure problems in the taxonomy of the group. Further information on this subject will be published in forthcoming papers.

***Diptychophora* ZELLER**

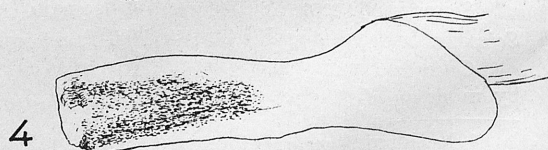
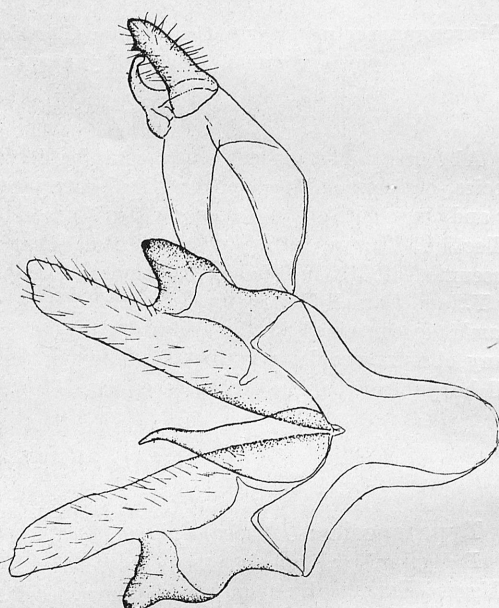
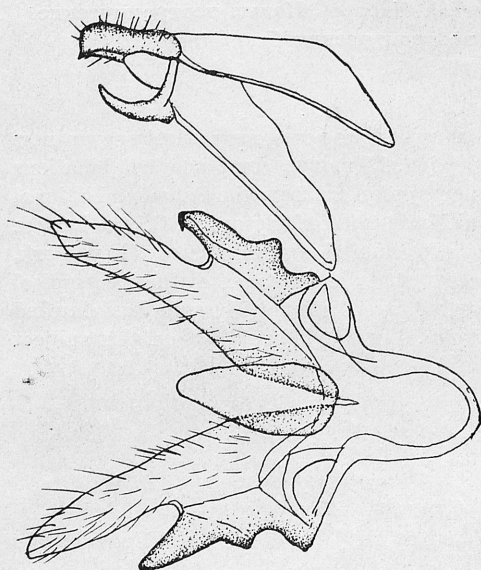
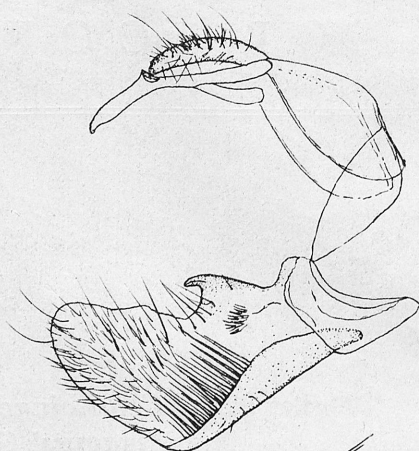
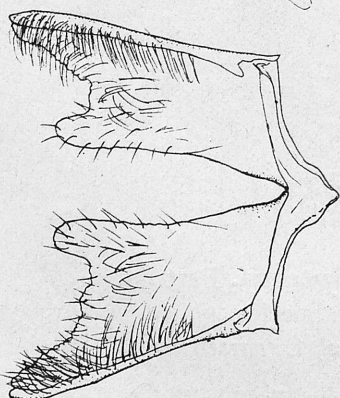
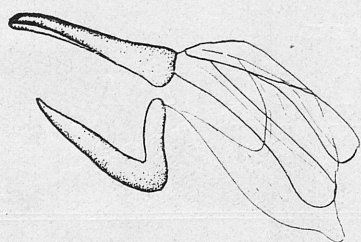
Type species: *Diptychophora kuhlweini* ZELLER

Diptychophora ZELLER, 1866, Ent. Ztg. Stettin. 27: 153. Type species: *Diptychophora kuhlweini* ZELLER, by monotypy (synonym of *D. azanalis* WALK.).

Scissolia BARNES & McDUNNOUGH, 1914, Cont. nat. Hist. N. A. 2: 245. Type species: *Scissolia harlequinialis* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH, by monotypy. N. syn.

Colimea DYAR, 1925, Insec. insect. menstr. 13: 9. Type species: *Colimea incisalis* DYAR, by monotypy. N. syn.

¹ National Research Council postdoctorate fellow at the Entomology Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1965—66.



After a study of *D. azanalis* WALK., I concluded that it is undoubtedly congeneric with *Scissolia harlequinialis* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH. Both species have strikingly similar male genitalia, but differ in facies and in female genitalia. Moreover, *D. azanalis* WALK. has M_3 and Cu_1 in the hindwing free, whereas in *harlequinialis* these veins are stalked. It appears that the stalk of M_3 and Cu_1 is not a generic but only a specific character. *Diptychophora* Z. is a genus very close to *Pareromene* Osth. which shows, however, a very strong saccus and differently shaped uncus and gnathos. The following species should be transferred to *Diptychophora* Z.

D. harlequinialis (BARNES & McDUNNOUGH, 1914), Cont. nat. Hist. N. A. 2: 246, pl. 1, Fig. 28, **n. comb.** (from *Scissolia* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH).

D. incisalis (DYAR, 1925), Insec. inscit. menstr. 13: 9, **n. comb.** (from *Scissolia* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH).

Diptychophora azanalis subazanalis ssp. n.

[Pl. XI, fig. 2]

Holotype ♂: „Zanderij, Boven, Para Dist., Surinam, April 25, 1927“. GS-5140-SB, type No. 4375, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

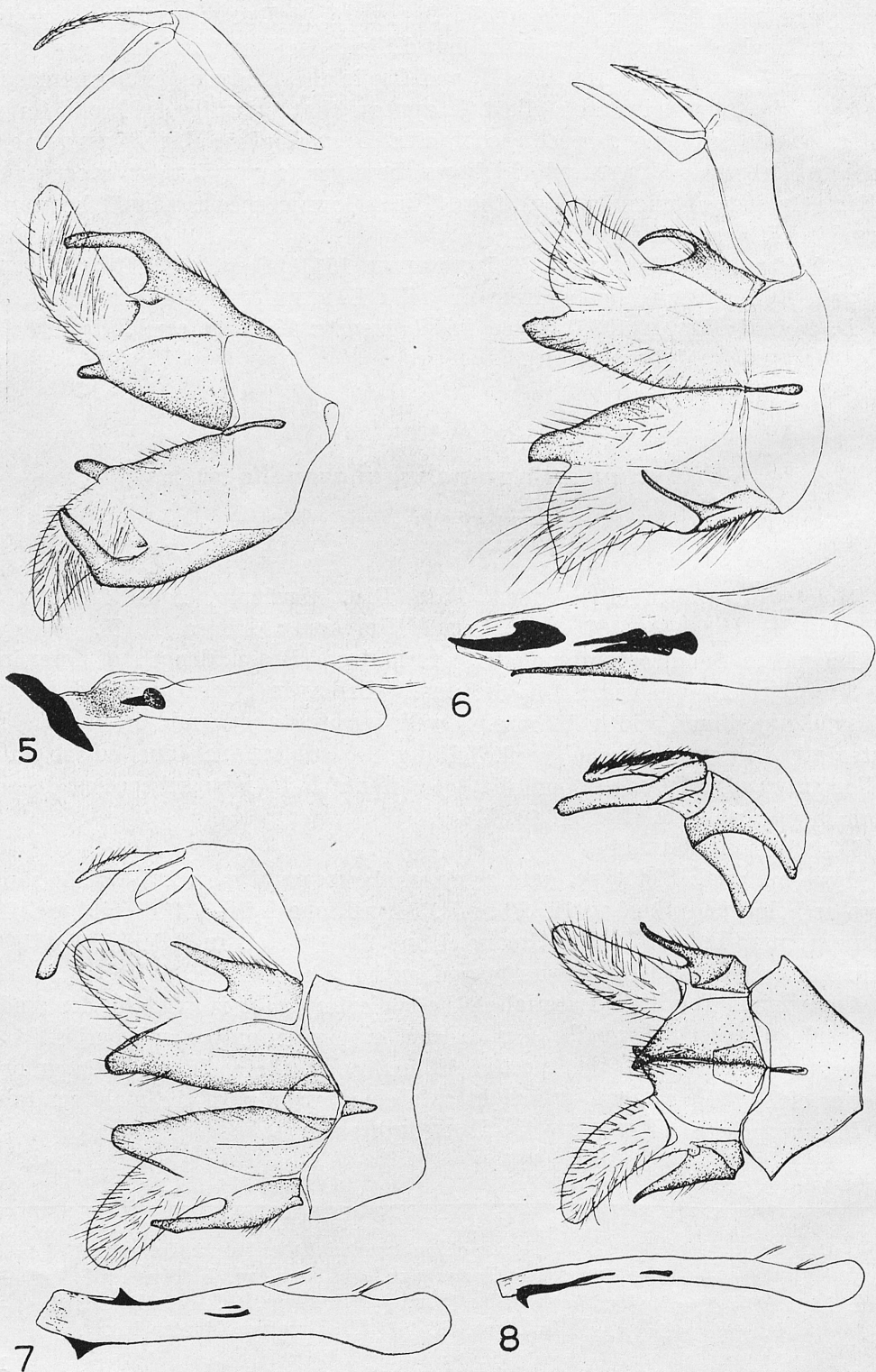
Diagnosis: Smaller than nominate form from Brazil: length of forewing 4—5 mm., maximum width 1.5—1.8 mm., whereas in typical *azanalis*, length 5.7 mm., maximum width 2.2 mm. A yellow patch above middle of wing in outer area, absent in *azanalis* (pl. XI, fig. 1); subterminal line edged with yellow inwardly. In male genitalia, caudal notch in new subspecies deeper than in typical form (figs. 1, 9).

Distribution: Surinam.

Type material: Holotype, data as given above; paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype, taken on 19, 20 and 25 April, one ♀ GS-5141-SB; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: „Tumatumari Potaro R. Br. Guiana, June 29, 1927, Cornell Univ. Lot 760, Sub. 117“, coll. Cornell University and author's coll.

Comments: Too little material of the typical *azanalis* is available for study to decide whether *subazanalis* is a distinct species or only a subspecies. It is important to note that the specific differences in the male genitalia among species of *Diptychophora* Z. are slight as a comparison with the male genitalia of *D. harlequinialis* (BARNES & McDUNNOUGH) shows.

Figs. 1—4. Male genitalia. 1 — *Diptychophora examinalis subexaminalis* ssp. Holotype. GS-5140-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 2 — *Euchromius liamellus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-5161-SB. Peru: Lima. 3 — *Pseudometachilo faunellus* (SCHAUS). Holotype. GS-4642-SB. Brazil. 4 — *P. subfaunellus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4685-SB. Uruguay: Montevideo.



***Euchromius limaellus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Lima, Peru, 20 May 1920“, GS-5161-SB, type No. 4383, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Externally practically indistinguishable from *E. ocellus* (HAW.).

Male genitalia (fig. 2): Readily distinguished from those of *E. ocellus* (HAW.) by the shorter and wider aedeagus, different shape of the pars basalis, and the more numerous and smaller cornuli which are arranged in several patches and rows.

Female genitalia (fig. 10): Caudal half of ductus bursae wider than in *E. ocellus* (HAW.) and heavily sclerotized; caudal half lightly sclerotized in *E. ocellus* (HAW.). In *E. ocellus* (HAW.) middle part of ductus bursae heavily sclerotized in part and more strongly bent than in new species.

Distribution: Peru, Lima.

Type material: Holotype, data as given above. Paratypes: 1 ♂, author's coll.; 1 ♀, GS-5160-SB, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca.

Comments: this is fourth known American species of *Euchromius*. Another Neotropical species occurs in the Galapagos Islands. Its description will shortly be published by CAPPS. Two other species, namely, *E. ocellus* (HAW.), and *E. californicalis* (PACKARD) occur in North America. Although all four species are strikingly similar on the basis of facies, they are readily separable on the basis of genitalic characters.

***Pseudometachilo faunellus* (DYAR) n. comb.**

Crambus faunellus DYAR, 1911, Ent. News 22: 207. Locus typicus: Brazil: Sao Paulo Holotype ♂: „Sao Paulo, S. E. Brazil“, type no. 13625, GS-4642-SB, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

This species seems to be congeneric with *P. irrectellus* (MÖSCHLER) as the genitalia, facies and stalked M_2 and M_3 show (male genitalia fig. 3).

***Pseudometachilo subfaunellus* n. sp.**

[Pl. XI, Fig. 3]

Holotype ♂: „Cyperus? Montevideo, Urug. SAP 564, Lett. 15-12-41, H. L. PARKER“, 42-7933, GS-4685-SB, type No. 6850, Coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

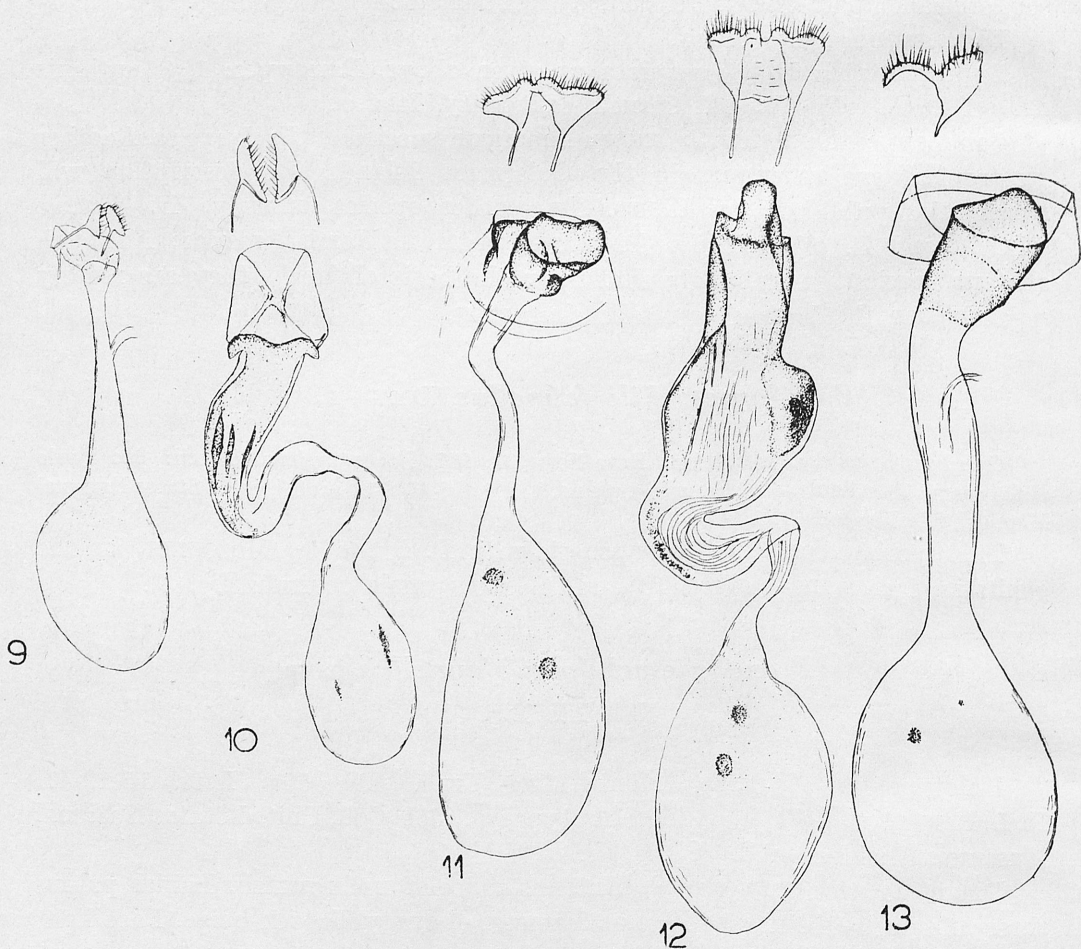
Diagnosis: Ocellus vestigial. Antenna unicolorous brownish. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as diameter of eye, yellowish-beige. Face light

←
Figs. 5—8. Male genitalia. 5 — *Crambus sapidus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-5136-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 6 — *C. geleches* n. sp. Holotype. GS-5153-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 7 — *Fernando-crambus diabolicus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4953-SB. Brazil: Summit. 8 — *F. dolicaon* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4496-SB. Peru: Lamacani.

brown, rounded, slightly protruding beyond eye. Thorax and scapula brownish. Forewing: length 14.5—15.5 mm., maximum width 5.2—5.5 mm.; M_2 and M_3 on short stalk; costa straight except at base, apex acuminate, termen slightly oblique; ground colour dull grey-brownish; subterminal line barely traceable, very close to termen; median line absent; discal and median dots both present; terminal dots very distinct; fringe beige, darkened at base. Hindwing very slightly glossy, brown, yellowish on costal area; fringe light yellowish with a row of dark specks.

Male genitalia (fig. 4). In general similar to those of *P. faunellus* (DYAR), but pars basalis differently shaped in basal half and juxta-plate tapering to a point.

Distribution: Uruguay.



Figs. 9—13. Female genitalia. 9 — *Diptychophora azanalis subazanalis* ssp. n. Paratype. GS-5140-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 10 — *Euchromius limaellus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5160-SB. Peru: Lima. 11 — *Crambus sapidus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5157-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 12 — *C. geleches* n. sp. Paratype. Surinam: Para Distr. 13 — *Fernandocrambus euryptellus* (BERG). GS-4596-SB. Chile: Rio Blanco.

Type material: Holotype data as given above; paratypes: four ♂♂ with same data as holotype, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., and author's coll.

Comments: The new species is readily distinguishable from the similar *P. faunellus* (DYAR) by its smaller size and darker wings; the latter are straw-yellowish in *P. faunellus* (DYAR); moreover, in *P. faunellus* (DYAR), there is no trace of a subterminal line on the forewing.

Crambus sapidus n. sp.

[Pl. XI, fig. 4]

Holotype ♂: „Zanderij, Boven, Para Dist. Surinam, April 19, 1927“, GS-5136-SB, type no. 4379, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous, greyish. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye, greyish or brownish-grey, with white base. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye, brownish-grey. Thorax and scapula concolorous with face; scapula with some white scales exteriorly. Forewing: length 5.7—7.2 mm., maximal width 2—2.3 mm.; ground colour dull brown; pattern typical of the genus, silvery basal stripe touching costa at base, apex before subterminal line, dorsal tooth very small; stripe is prolonged by a cream-colour spot which touches subterminal line; the latter steely; terminal dark streaks distinct; a small terminal white spot just above middle of wing; apical pattern typical, distinct; fringes glossy greyish, white at bases at apical part; termen slightly concave below apex. Hindwing silky glossy creamy-white with white fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 5): Uncus very slender, slightly arched, apex rounded. Gnathos decidedly longer than uncus, almost as long as tegumen, straight with rounded apex. Pars basalis with a strong, rounded, apically-curved, free arm. Sacculus with a short, finger-shaped process in middle at ventral margin of valva. Pseudosaccus long. Vinculum projected. Aedeagus with a very strong sclerite at the end of vesica; one stout, short, tapering, straight cornutus present.

Female genitalia (fig. 11): Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, strongly demarcated from ductus bursae, in form of an asymmetric, broad bowl; ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, with no ribs except near ostium pouch; bursa copulatrix large, as long as ductus bursae, caudal portion scobinate; two very distinct signa, one of these near mouth of bursa.

Distribution: Surinam: Para District.

Type material: Holotype, data as given above; paratypes: 20 ♂♂, ♀♀; one ♀ GS-5157-SB, same data as holotype; taken on April 19, 20, 21 and 22, coll. Cornell University and author's coll.

Comments: The new species appears to be closely related to *C. leuconotus* Z. from which it differs in the genitalia of both sexes.

Crambus geleches n. sp.

[Pl. XI, fig. 5]

Holotype ♂: „Zanderij I., Boven, Para Dist., Surinam, April 21, 1927“; GS-5153-SB, type no. 4378, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna glossy, unicolorous, yellowish-brown. Labial palpus three to three and one half times as long as the diameter of eye; light brownish with white base. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye, light beige. Scapula olive-ochreous-brown. Thorax white with sides concolorous with scapula. Forewing: length 9.8—10.5 mm., maximum width 2.8—3 mm., apex decidedly produced, termen strongly oblique, distinctly incised; ground colour bright ochreous-brown with slight metallic sheen; mixed with yellow towards subterminal line; costa edged with brown; dorsum with a distinct, contrasting silvery stripe; basal silvery stripe with apex tapering to a point, not reaching subterminal line, dorsal tooth extended almost to subterminal line as a delicate steely line; a few steely short streaks below and one streak above the apical portion of basal stripe, subterminal line steely, sharply angled then slightly inbent; terminal area whitish dusted with brown, with a white spot in extension of basal stripe; fringes shiny, creamy, more steely at bases, whitened at bases in apical portion.

Hindwing semitransparent, glossy snow-white with concolorous fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 6): Uncus slender, almost straight, tapering to a point. Gnathos straight, broader and longer than uncus; apex narrowly rounded. Pons absent. Pars basalis with a narrow, curved arm. Sacculus terminating in a strong, pointed process protruding beyond sacculus; dorsal margin of the process with a few tiny teeth. Pseudosaccus very long. Vinculum very slightly inbent medially. Aedeagus decidedly longer than valva plus vinculum, straight, armed with a ventral-apical, long heavily sclerotized bar with a short, free tip; one very large, curved and three large, straight, tapering cornuti present.

Female genitalia (fig. 12): Papilla analis relatively elongate; ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, well demarcated from ductus bursae, with a produced, rounded, ventral flap. Ductus bursae bent in middle; caudal half swollen, twice bent, in part heavily sclerotized, lightly sclerotized part finely wrinkled; cephalic half wrinkled, much narrower cephalically than caudally. Bursa copulatrix about as long as ductus bursae; caudal portion scobinate; both signa very distinct.

Distribution: Surinam: Para District.

Type material: Holotype data as given above; paratypes: 3 ♀♀ same data as holotype; taken in April, GS-5154-SB, coll. Cornell University and author's coll.

Fernandocrambus Aurivillius

Fernandocrambus AURIVILLIUS, 1922, in SKOTTSBERG, The natural history of Juan Fernandez and Easter Island, 3 (2): 263.

Juania AURIVILLIUS, 1922, op. cit.: 264. Type species: *Juania annulata* AUR., by monotypy. N. syn.

Type species: *Fernandocrambus bäckstromi* AURIVILLIUS, subsequent designation by BŁESZYŃSKI, 1963: 107.

This genus was described for three species, all from Juan Fernandez. CLARKE (1965) described an additional five species also from Juan Fernandez. *Fernandocrambus* AUR. seems to be a Neotropical derivative of *Crambus* F. to which it is extremely close. In the genitalia of *Fernandocrambus* AUR., there is very little variation in comparison to *Crambus* F. All species are characterized by the same type of pars basalis and by the free lobe of sacculus. The uncus and gnathos vary in most instances only in length. There are some differences in the shape of the sacculus and vinculum; the latter can be more or less notched or concave. However, the best taxonomic characters are found in the armature of the aedeagus which shows various apical thorns and cornuti. The female genitalia provide perhaps a few more specific characters. Externally, the species of *Fernandocrambus* AUR. show an extraordinary variation of forewing shape and pattern, which can be very close to those found in *Crambus* F. In many species, however, the basal stripe is more or less reduced, or even absent. The subterminal line of some species shows a *Crambus*-like pattern.

The genus *Juania* AUR. is nothing but a more specialized *Fernandocrambus* AUR., distinct by the absence of M_2 in the forewing and reduction of the *Crambus*-like pattern of the forewing. However, in some species of *Fernandocrambus* AUR. one can observe a tendency of a reduction of M_2 which can be free, connate or stalked on some distance with M_3 . Such an evolution of the forewing venation is also observed in *Prionapteryx* STEPH. and some other genera of the *Crambinae*. In the genitalia, however, all *Juania* species are perfectly typical *Fernandocrambus* AUR.

Fernandocrambus AUR. ranges north to Mexico.

The following species are to be transferred to *Fernandocrambus* AUR.

From *Crambus* F.:

F. chillanicus (BUTLER, 1883), Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1895: 61. N. comb.

F. chilianellus (HAMPSON, 1919), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 438. N. comb.

F. cuprescens (HAMPSON, 1919), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 281. N. comb.

F. divus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 11 N. comb.

F. cryptellus (BERG, 1877), Ann. Soc. Argent. 4: 208. N. comb.

F. falklandicellus (HAMPSON, 1896), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 930. N. comb.

F. fernandesellus (HAMPSON, 1896), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 931. N. comb.

F. harpipterus (DYAR, 1916), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 51: 36. N. comb.

F. nergaellus (DRUCE, 1896), Biol. cent.-amer. Heter. 2: 289, pl. 46, fig. 13. N. comb.

F. radicellus (HAMPSON, 1896), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 931. N. comb.

- F. ruptifascia* (HAMPSON, 1919), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 291. **N. comb.**
F. spiculellus (ZELLER, 1877), Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 35, pl. 1, fig. 14. **N. comb.**
F. stilatus (ZELLER, 1877), Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 38, pl. 1, fig. 15. **N. comb.**
F. straminellus (HAMPSON, 1896), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 930. **N. comb.**
F. subaequalis (ZELLER, 1877), Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 37. **N. comb.**
F. xiphiellus (ZELLER, 1872), Ent. Ztg. Stett. 33: 467, pl. 2, fig. 1, **N. comb.**
 From *Juania* AUR.: *F. abbreviatus* (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 34, fig. 28. **N. comb.**
F. annulatus (AURIVILLIUS, 1922), in SKOTTSBERG, Nat. Hist. Juan Fern. 3 (2): 265, pl. 11, fig. 15. **N. comb.**
F. byssiferus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 39, fig. 32. **N. comb.**
F. chilomus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 40, figs. 33, 34. **N. comb.**
F. derelictus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 37, fig. 30. **N. comb.**
F. glareolus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 45, figs. 38, 39. **N. comb.**
F. griseus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 31, figs. 25, 26. **N. comb.**
F. imitator (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 43, figs. 36, 37. **N. comb.**
F. imperfectus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 42, fig. 35. **N. comb.**
F. loxius (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 46, fig. 40. **N. comb.**
F. magnificus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 49, fig. 42. **N. comb.**
F. minimus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 34, fig. 29. **N. comb.**
F. nitidissimus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 33, fig. 27. **N. comb.**
F. paraloxius (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 48, fig. 41. **N. comb.**
F. parvus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 38, fig. 31. **N. comb.**
F. pepitus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 29, fig. 24. **N. comb.**
F. xerophyllus (CLARKE, 1965), Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 117: 28, fig. 23. **N. comb.**

Fernandocrambus dolicaon n. sp.

[Pl. XI, fig. 7]

Holotype ♂: „Camacani, Peru, 3000 m., 19—21. X. 1955, L. E. PEÑA“, GS-4496-SB, type no. 8965, coll. Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antennae damaged. Labial palpus four and one half times as long as the diameter of eye; light brownish with base whitish. Face rounded, slightly protruding forward beyond eye; creamy with some beige scales. Thorax and scapula light brownish. Forewing: length 13.5 mm., maximum width 2.8 mm.; apex strongly produced, termen strongly oblique, distinctly incised; ground colour glossy light brown; white basal stripe contrasting, reaching to termen and extended to apex, not interrupted by subterminal line which is slightly traceable; four very faint, poorly traceable, white lines extend from basal stripe to termen, terminal dots absent. Fringes glossy light brownish with whitish bases. Hindwing semitransparent, glossy, light beige with white apex, fringes glossy, white.

Male genitalia (fig. 8): Uncus decidedly shorter than gnathos; pons distinct; pars basalis typical of the genus; lobe of sacculus is as long as pars basalis; vinculum with proximal margin truncate; aedeagus with a distinct, heavily sclerotized, subapical ventral, hooked rod; one moderate, tapering cornutus present.

Distribution: Peru.

Type material: The species is described from a single male.

Comments: The species is rather distinctive on both facies and genitalia, not resembling closely any of the related species.

***Fernandocrambus diabolicus* n. sp.**

[Pl. XII, fig. 8]

Holotype ♂: „Mt. Roraima, Brazil, Summit, Alt. 8000', No. 1927“, GS-4953-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous dark grey-brown. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as diameter of eye; dark grey-brown. Face not protruding forward beyond the eye. Face, thorax and scapula concolorous with labial palpus. Forewing: length 9.5 mm.; maximum width 2.7 mm.; M_2 and M_3 connate; R_1 approximate to Sc; costa almost straight; apex produced, sharply pointed; termen concave, strongly oblique; ground colour dull dark grey-brown; white basal stripe contrasting, reaching to termen and apex, slightly interrupted by faint subterminal line; the latter steel-coloured, close to termen; fringes glossy steely-grey. Hindwing slightly glossy light greyish; fringes a little lighter.

Male genitalia (fig. 7): Uncus slender, tapering to a slightly pointed apex, much shorter than gnathos. The latter almost as long as valva. Pars basalis normal. Cucullus rounded. Sacculus long with terminal lobe rather rounded. Vinculum slightly concave. Aedeagus with two subapical, strong thorns; two cornuti present, one much longer than the other.

Distribution: Brazil: Summit.

Type material: Holotype data given above; 1 ♂ paratype with data same as holotype, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

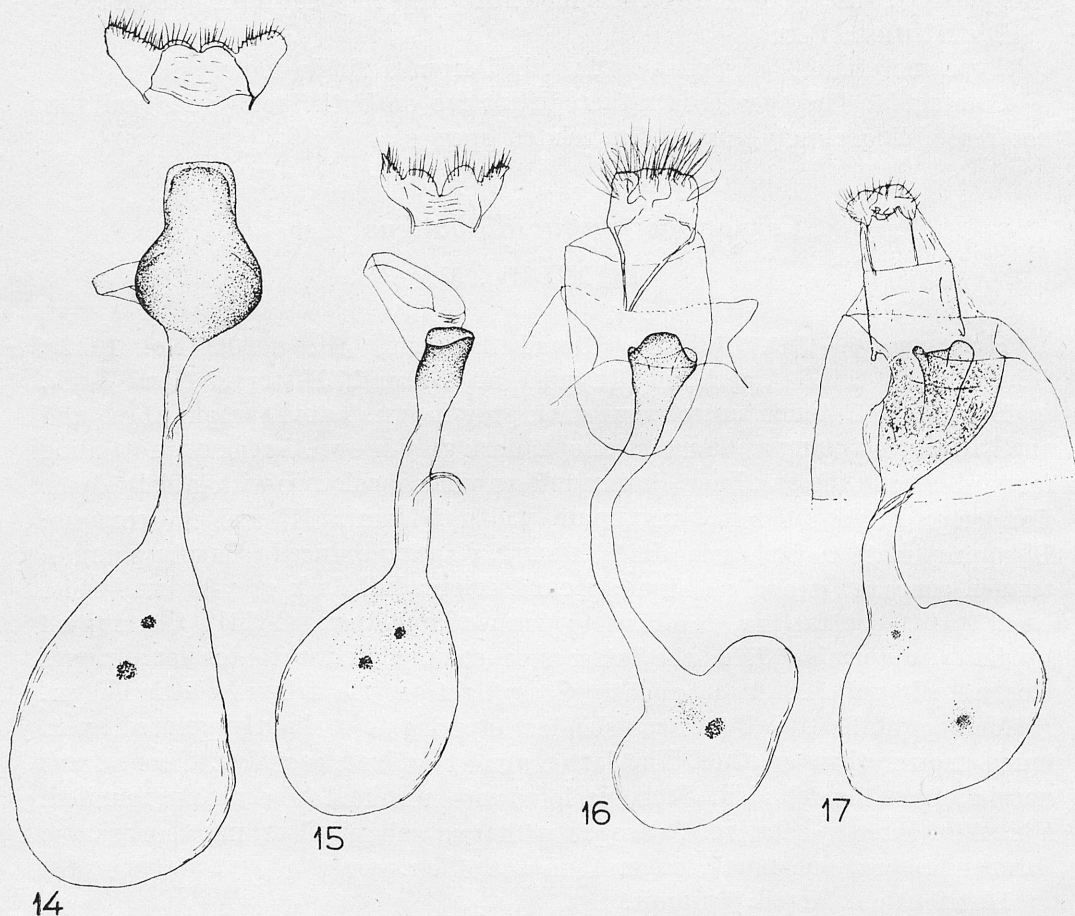
Comments: This species is characterized by the very dark forewing and two subapical thorax of the aedeagus. The forewing pattern resembles the *Xiphilellus-spiculellus* group.

***Fernandocrambus euryptellus* (Berg) n. comb.**

[Pl. XII, fig. 3]

Redescription: Antenna cream coloured. Face slightly protruding forward beyond eye; yellowish. Labial palpus four times as long as diameter of eye; light brown. Scapula and thorax yellowish. Forewing: length 11.0–14.5 mm., maximum width 2.8–3.3 mm.; termen slightly concave, dull straw-yellow; basal stripe

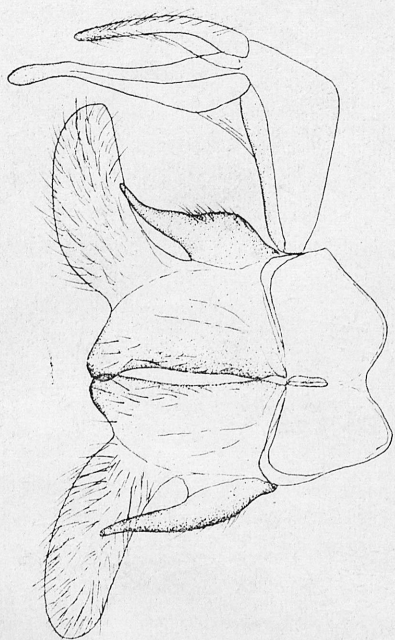
narrow, creamy white; edged with black; reaching termen. Terminal dots present. Subterminal line traceable in costal portion. Fringes whitish, glossy. Hindwing glossy, variable in colour, yellowish or greyish.



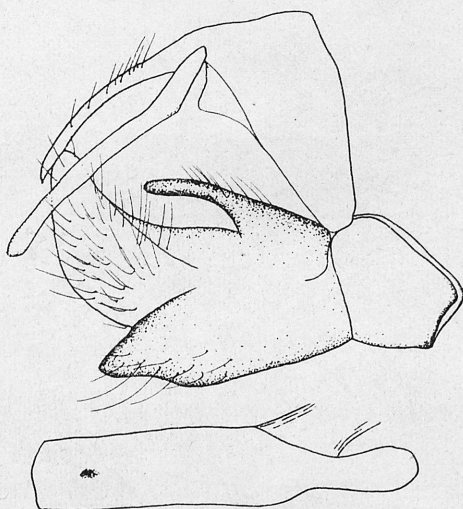
Figs. 14—17. Female genitalia. 14 — *Fernandocrambus variatellus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4314-SB. Chile: Arauco. 15 — *F. horoscopus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4310-SB. Chile: Dolcahue. Fig. 16 — *Supercrambus albiradialis* (Hmps.). Holotype. GS-5514 — B. M. Pyral. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. 17 — *S. dukinfieldiellus* (Schaus). GS-4683-SB. Brazil: Parana: Castro.

Male genitalia (fig. 18): Uncus and gnathos typical for the genus, the latter decidedly longer than the former; pars basalis normal; cucullus slightly longer than sacculus; ventral lobe of sacculus rather large, rounded; vinculum moderately notched; aedeagus with a long apical ventral, heavily sclerotized, narrow stripe provided with a small subapical thorn.

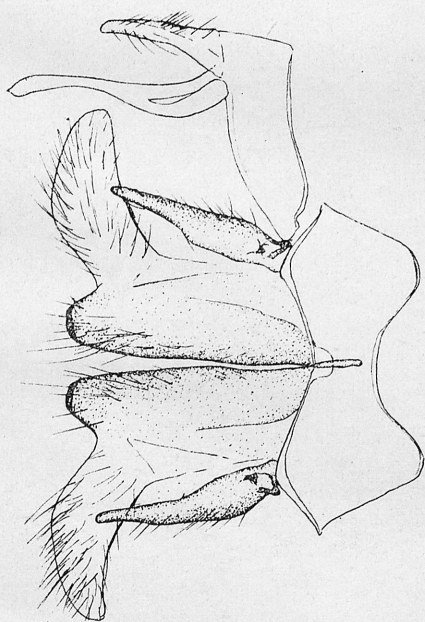
Figs. 18—21. Male genitalia. 18 — *Fernandocrambus euryptellus* (Berg). GS-4355-SB. Chile: Lantán. 19 — *F. chillanicus* (Butl.). Holotype. GS-2230-B. M. Pyral. Chile: Mulchen. 20 — *F. variatellus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4315-SB. Chile: Arauco. 21 — *F. chopinellus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4341-SB. Chile: Santiago.



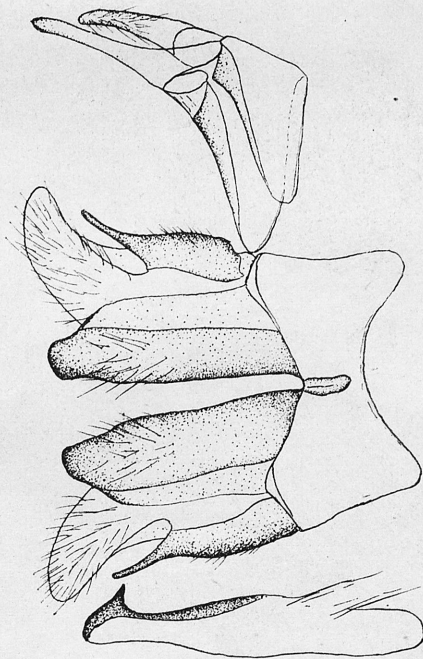
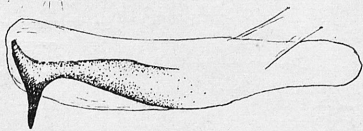
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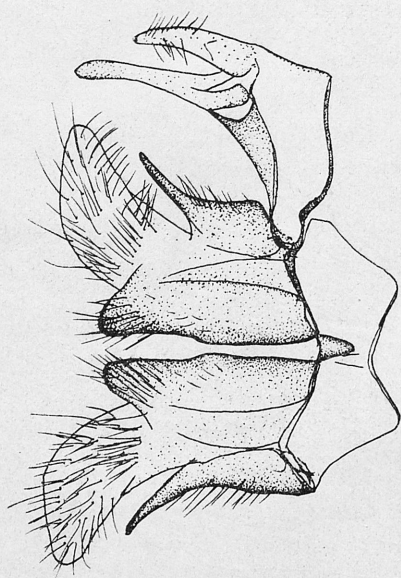
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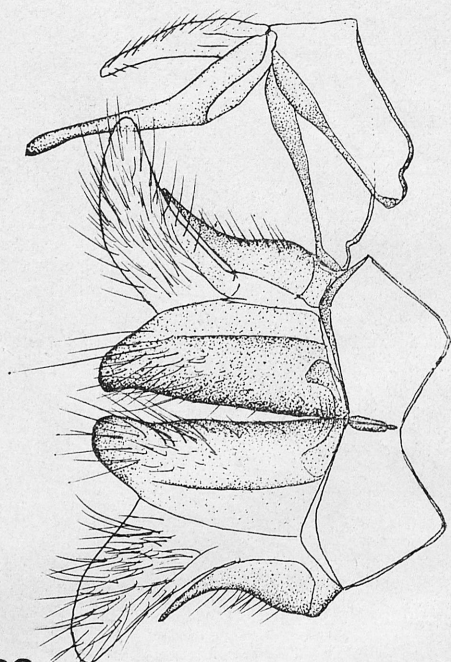
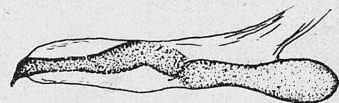
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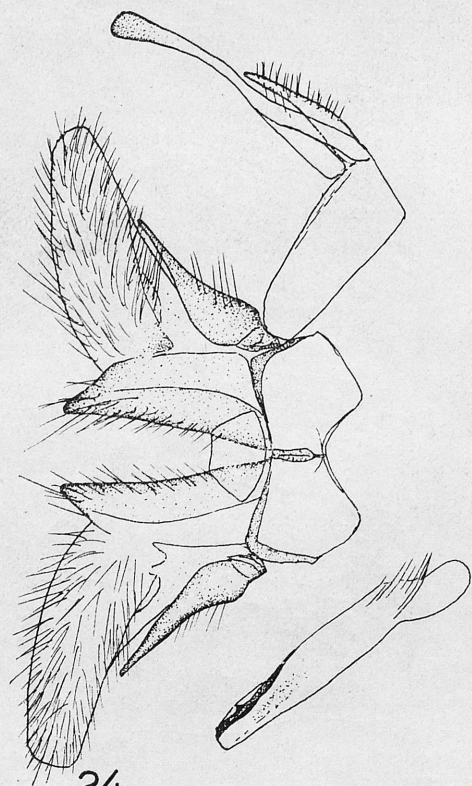
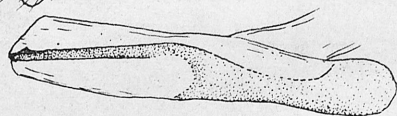
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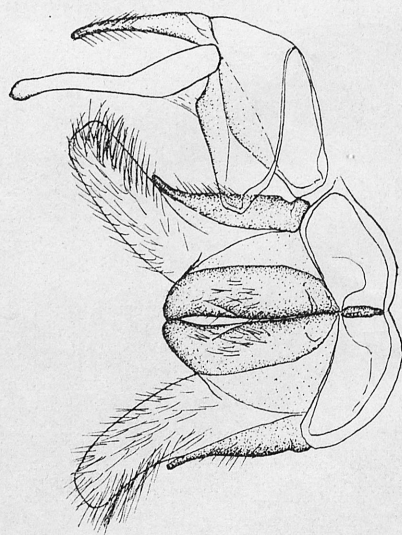
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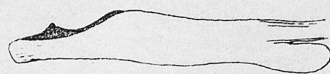
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Female genitalia (fig. 12): Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, large, ventro-caudal portion projected with apex rounded; ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout; bursa copulatrix as long as ductus bursae; two distinct signa present.

Distribution: Chile; Argentina.

Material examined: 1 ♂, „Lautaro, Chile, 11-1895, V. IZGVERDO“, GS-4355-SB, coll. C. N. C.; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, „Rio Blanco, Malleco, Chile, 1050—1300 m., 21—24. II. 1954, L. E. PEÑA“, GS-4311-SB, ♂, GS-4596-SB, ♀, coll. C. N. C. and author's coll.; 3 ♂♂, „Rio Blanco, Curacautin, Malleco, Chile, II. 64, PEÑA, 1100 m.“.

Comments: The species is very distinctive because of the blackedged basal stripe of the forewing. I have had no opportunity to study the type of this species.

Fernandocrambus variatellus n. sp.

[Pl. XII, fig. 6]

Holotype ♂: „Peillem-Pilli, Arauco, Chile, 18. I. 1954, L. E. PEÑA“, type no. 8927, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous whitish. Labial palpus four times as long as diameter of eye; light brown. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye; light brown. Thorax and scapula concolorous with face. Forewing: length 10.5—15.0 mm., maximum width 2.3—3.8 mm.; ground colour glossy golden brown; basal white stripe similar to *F. chillanicus* (BUTL.); costal white streak less distinct than that of *F. chillanicus* (BUTL.), diffused at middle of costa; fringes glossy, beige-creamy, white in extension of basal stripe. Hindwing slightly glossy greyish with whitish fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 20): Uncus distinctly shorter than gnathos; lobe of sacculus slightly truncate; pars basalis normal; vinculum distinctly notched; aedeagus with a large apical-ventral spine on a long base extending cephalad.

Female genitalia (fig. 14): Ostium pouch large, heavily sclerotized, very well demarcated from ductus bursae, swollen proximally; ductus bursae lightly sclerotized, bursa copulatrix very large, longer than ductus bursae; both signa distinct.

Distribution: Chile.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ from Peillem-Pilli, 14. I and 18. I, ♀, GS-4314-SB; 2 ♂♂, „Pichinahuel, Cord. Nahuelbuta, Arauco, Chile, 23—31. I. 1954, L. PEÑA, 11—1400 m.“; 1 ♂, „Rio Gol-

Figs. 22—25. Male genitalia. 22 — *Fernandocrambus noskiewiczi* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4346-SB. Chile: Canela Baja. 23 — *F. apocalipsus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4349-SB. Chile: Rio Teno. 24 — *F. horoscopus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4344-SB. Chile: Peillem-Pilli. 25 — *F. augur* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4595-SB. Chile: Rio Blanco.

Gol, Osorno, Chile, 300 m., 13—19. III. 1955, L. E. PEÑA"; 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, „Rio Blanco, Curacautin, Malleco, Chile, II. 64, PEÑA, 1100 m."; one ♂, GS-4364-SB, 4 ♂♂, Caramavida, Arauco, Chile, 8. I and 25—31. XII, L. E. PEÑA, one ♂, GS-4315-SB; 5 ♂♂, „Las Trancas, Recinto, Nuble, Chile, L. E. PEÑA, 17—23. I, 1953", GS-4367-SB; 1 ♂, „Rio Blanco, Malleco, Chile, 1050—1300 m., 21—29. II. 1959, L. E. PEÑA"; 1 ♂, „Rio Colorado, Santiago, Chile, 10. IV. 1953. L. E. PEÑA", Canadian National Collection, Ottawa and author's coll.

Comments: The species is very distinct from allied species and recognized by the large apical thorn of aedeagus.

***Fernandocrambus chopinellus* n. sp.**

[Pl. XII, fig. 4]

Holotype ♂: „Rio Colorado, Santiago, Chile, 10. IV. 1953, L. E. PEÑA", GS-4358-SB, type no. 8931, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna whitish. Labial palpus five times as long as diameter of eye, light brown. Face rounded, protruding strongly forward beyond eye, light brown; vertex yellowish. Scapula and thorax yellowish-brown. Forewing: length 14.0—14.5 mm., maximum width ca. 3.5 mm.; apical part of costa arched, apex pointed; termen oblique, slightly concave, veins M_2 and M_3 connate or shortly stalked; ground colour strongly glossy, straw-yellow; basal white stripe distinct, contrasting, its upper margin edged with brown from one-third from base; terminal dots present; transverse lines absent; fringe white, slightly glossy. Hindwing slightly glossy, dirty creamy-yellowish, semitransparent.

Male genitalia (fig. 21): Uncus distinctly shorter than gnathos. Pons absent. Pars basalis normal. Sacculus relatively long with lobe broadly rounded. Cucullus slightly longer than half of sacculus. Vinculum broadly notched. Aedeagus with dorso-caudal, long, heavily sclerotized strengthening, armed with a subapical spine.

Distribution: Chile.

Type material: Holotype, data given above; paratypes: 11 ♂♂ same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, „Guayacan, Santiago, Chile, X. 1952, 1100 m., L. E. PEÑA", one GS-4341-SB, coll. Canadian National Collection, and author's coll.

Comments: This species is distinguished by its straw-yellow light forewing and the armature of the aedeagus, as well as by the relatively long sacculus.

The species is named in honour of the Polish composer Fryderyk CHOPIN.

***Fernandocrambus noskiewiczzi* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Canela Baja, Coquimbo, 23. X. 61, L. E. PEÑA", GS-4346-SB, type no. 8929, coll. Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous greyish. Labial palpus four times as long as diameter of eye; greyish. Face rounded, moderately produced forward

beyond eye; light cream-greyish. Thorax and scapula brownish grey. Forewing: M_2 free from cell, approximate to M_3 ; length 12.5–13.5 mm., maximum width about 3.0 mm.; ground colour glossy golden brown; basal stripe distinct, white, narrow, diffused at end, a white subcostal streak from base; several indistinct, whitish lines in outer area; terminal dots distinct; fringe glossy, brownish, whitish below apex; termen distinctly concave; apex acute. Hindwing glossy, light greyish with whitish fringe.

Male genitalia (fig. 22): Uncus much shorter than gnathos; pars basalis normal; sacculus lobe rounded; cucullus slightly shorter than sacculus; vinculum strongly concave; aedeagus with basal half heavily sclerotized; caudal half with a heavily sclerotized stripe terminating in a strong spine.

Distribution: Central Chile.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes: 2 ♂♂, with same data as holotype, one GS-4345-SB, coll. Canadian National Collection and author's coll.

Comments: The species is named in honour of the late Prof. Dr. J. NOSKIEWICZ.

Fernandocrambus apocalipsus n. sp.

[Pl. XII, fig. 5]

Holotype ♂: „Rio Teno 2400 m., Cord. Curico, 7. III. 62, L. E. PEÑA“, type no. 8930, coll. Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Similar to *F. chillanicus* (BUTL.), but in forewing costal lightening not contrasting; ground colour olivaceous; golden-yellow in *F. chillanicus* (BUTL.).

Male genitalia (fig. 23): Generally similar to those of *F. chillanicus* (BUTL.) but with sacculus lobe broader and with a different armature of aedeagus, the basal half of which is heavily sclerotized and with a heavily sclerotized stripe, terminating in a small thorn.

Distribution: Chile.

Type material: Holotype data as given above; paratypes: 5 ♂♂, one GS-4349-SB, with same data as holotype, taken on 7 and 8. III., coll. Canadian National Collection and author's coll.

Fernandocrambus horoscopus n. sp.

[Pl. XII, fig. 2]

Holotype ♂: „Ancud, I. Chiloe, Chile, 20. I. 1952, L. E. PEÑA“, type no. 8948, coll. Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous varying from cream colour to pale beige or yellowish. Labial palpus four times as long as diameter of eye, light brownish-

yellow. Face rounded, only slightly protruding beyond eye, concolorous with labial palpus. Thorax and scapula also brownish-yellow. Forewing: length 10.5—13.0 mm., maximum width 2.5 (♀)—3.5 mm. (♂); M_2 and M_3 free, connate or shortly stalked; apex acute, termen slightly incised; ground colour light brownish-yellow sprinkled with some brown scales; almost dull; basal stripe indistinct, varying from whitish to yellowish, becoming diffused at end; terminal dots present. Hindwing slightly glossy, dirty creamy-yellow, fringes whitish.

Male genitalia (fig. 24): Uncus about half as long as gnathos; the latter strongly broadened at apex; pons absent; cucullus longer than sacculus; lobe of sacculus narrowly rounded, tapering; vinculum distinctly notched; aedeagus distinctly shorter than valva, with a small subapical lateral thorn on a long base; no cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 15): Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized rather indistinctly demarcated from ductus bursae and slightly wider than it; ductus bursae slightly shorter than bursa copulatrix, lightly sclerotized throughout; both signa distinct.

Distribution: Chile; north-west Argentine.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes: 7 ♂♂, „Peillem-Pilli, Arauco, Chile, 15. I. 1954, L. E. PEÑA“, one, GS-4344-SB; 9 ♂♂, „Chepu I. de Chiloe, Chile, 20. I. 1952, L. E. PEÑA“; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, „Ancud, I. Chiloe, Chile, 23. I. 1952, L. E. PEÑA“, ♂♂, GS-4361-SB, GS-4350-SB, ♀♀, GS-4359-SB, GS-4360-SB; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, „Dalcabue I. Chiloe, Chile, 10—12. II. 1954, L. E. PEÑA“, one ♀, GS-4310-SB; 5 ♂♂, „Chaiten, Chiloe, Chile, 5—8. II. 1954, L. E. PEÑA“; 2 ♂♂, „Rio Colorado, Santiago, Chile, 10. IV. 1953, L. E. PEÑA“; 1 ♂, „Aucar, I. Chiloe, Chile, 6—15. I. 1952, L. E. PEÑA“, coll. Canadian National Collection and author's coll.; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, „10 mi. N. E. of Pucon, Chile, 1. 12. 51“, ♂, GS-4916-SB, ♀, GS-4921-SB, coll. University of California, Berkeley; 1 ♂, Argentine: Neuguen: San Martinale de los Andes, 1. XII. 1952, GS-4951-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Comments: This species is well characterized by a very long and broad apical gnathos, which is unlike that of any allied species.

Fernandocrambus augur n. sp.

[Pl. XII, fig. 1]

Holotype ♂: „Rio Blanco, Curacautin, Malleco, Chile, II. 64, PEÑA, 1400 m.“, type no. 9168, coll. Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous glossy, light grey. Labial palpus four and one half times as long as diameter of eye; light brown with base white. Face not protruding forward beyond eye; light brown. Thorax and scapula brown. Forewing: length 12.5 mm., maximum width 3.0 mm.; costa straight, apex acute, termen incised; M_2 and M_3 connate; ground colour glossy light brown; basal stripe white, rather narrow, contrasting, reaching termen; a white terminal

streak just above margin of stripe; a white costal streak from base, diffusing at two-thirds of length of wing; terminal dots present; fringes pale beige, glossy.

Hindwing slightly glossy, light greyish with whitish-glossy fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 25): Uncus much shorter than gnathos; pons absent; pars basalis narrow; cucullus as long as sacculus, with apex rather truncate; free lobe of sacculus rounded; vinculum slightly incised; aedeagus as long as valva plus vinculum; with a dorso-apical distinct thorn on a long base.

Distribution: Chile.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes: one ♂, with same data as holotype, GS-4595-SB, author's coll.; 2 ♂♂, „Rio Colorado, Santiago, Chile, 10. IV. 1953, L. E. PEÑA“; 1 ♂, „Caramavida, Arauco, Chile, 5—10. II. 1953, L. E. PEÑA“, Canadian National Collection.

Supercrambus gen. n.

Type species: *Crambus dukinfieldiellus* SCHAUS.

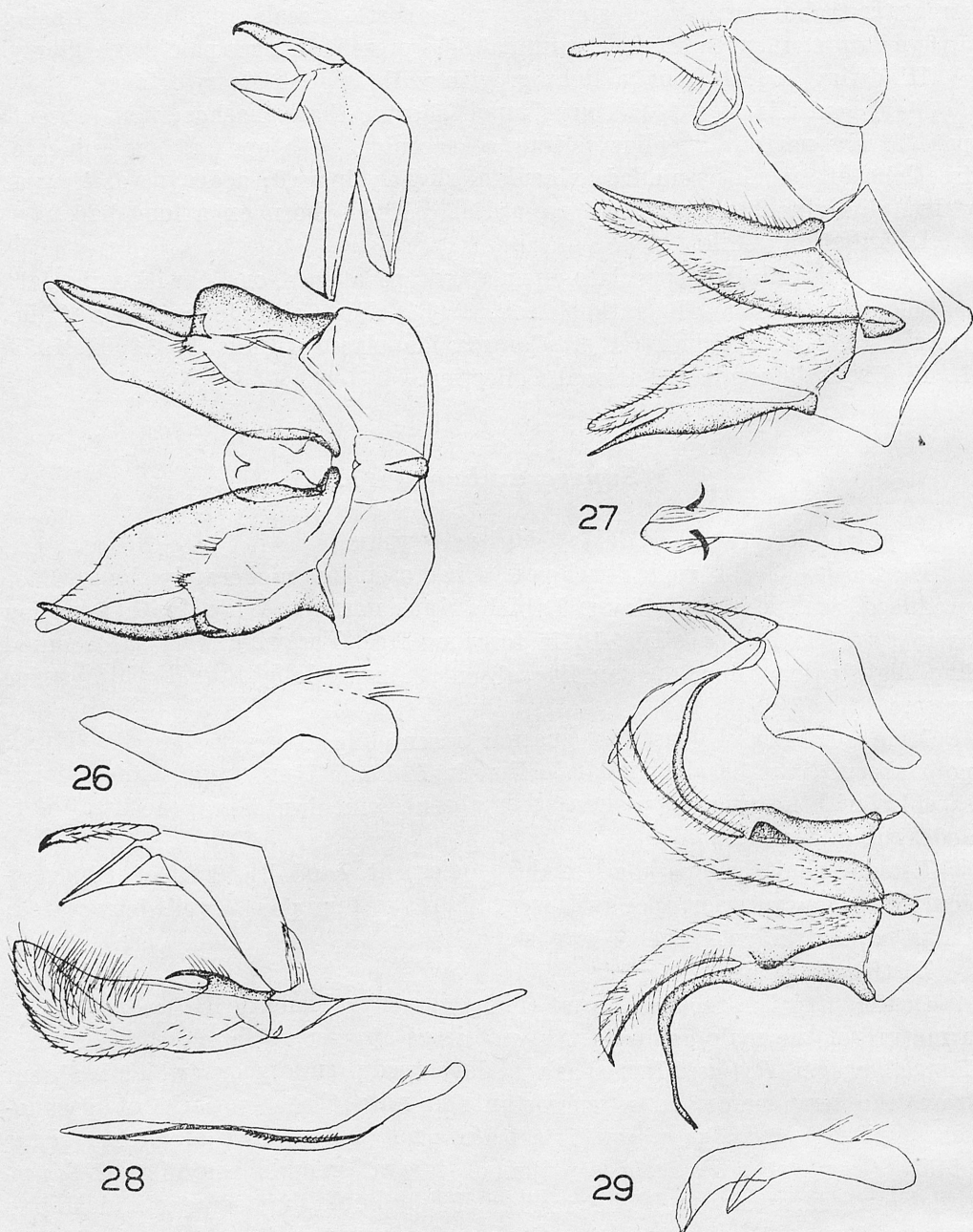
Diagnosis: Ocelli well developed. Chaetosemata moderately long. Face produced, ventral ridge absent. Labial palpus normal. Wings with venation as in *Crambus* F. and allies, R_1 in forewing free. Forewing with subterminal line slightly traceable, median line absent, a basal longitudinal white stripe present.

Male genitalia: Uncus and gnathos resembling those in *Pediasia* HBN.; pons absent; pars basalis similar to that in *Pediasia* HBN. spine-shaped, long; sacculus with no process; pseudosaccus absent; vinculum large; saccus absent; aedeagus unarmed.

Female genitalia: papillae anales coalescent caudally, but of *Crambus*-complex type; anterior apophysis very short; ostium pouch well demarcated; bursa copulatrix with one or two signa.

Distribution: Brazil.

Comments: The relationship of this genus is problematical. Because of the armature of the male genitalia, *Supercrambus* appears to be close to *Pediasia* HBN.; however, *Pediasia* HBN. has well developed pseudosaccus, which is absent from the new genus. It is important to note that the lack of pseudosaccus in *Supercrambus* n. gen. is a feature not met with in any other genus of the *Crambus* or *Pediasia* complex of genera. Female genitalia of *Supercrambus* n. gen. are unusual. The presence of signa could show some relationship to *Crambus* F. but the armature of papillae anales is very different from that found in *Crambus* F. The presence of anterior apophyses is also atypical of *Crambus* F. The pattern of the forewing is more or less similar to that found in *Crambus* F., however, the apical elements of pattern, typical of *Crambus* F., are lacking in *Supercrambus* n. gen. The produced face is not found in *Crambus* F. *Supercrambus* n. gen. occupies an isolated position and the genus appears to be a strictly Neotropical derivative of *Crambus* F. stock.



Figs. 26—29. Male genitalia. 26 — *Supercrambus dukinfieldiellus* (SCHAUS). Holotype. GS-4624-SB. Brazil: Parana: Castro. 27 — *Pediasia mexicana* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4924-SB. Mexico: Chichuachua: Pedernales. 28 — *Microcramboides meretricellus* (SCHAUS). GS-4445-SB. Mexico: Soconusco, Chiapas. 29 — *Fissicrambus porcellus* n. sp. Holotype. Surinam: Para Distr.

***Supercrambus dukinfieldiellus* (SCHAUS, 1922) n. comb.**

[Pl. XI, fig. 6]

Crambus dukinfieldiellus SCHAUS, 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 24: 131. Locus typicus: Brazil: Castro, Parana. Holotype ♂, GS-4624-SB, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Male and female genitalia are shown on figs. 17 and 26. Very close to the subsequent species, which is known by the unique female holotype. Bursa copulatrix with two signa.

***Supercrambus albiradialis* (HAMPSON, 1919) n. comb.**

Crambus albiradialis HAMPSON, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 442. Locus typicus: Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Holotype ♀, GS-5514-BM-Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

Externally very similar to the preceding species. One signum or bursa copulatrix (fig. 16). Male unknown. The distinctness of both this and preceding species is problematical. The number of sigma can be a variable feature. Only discovery of more material could clarify this obscure question.

***Pediasia mexicana* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Pedernales, 7 mi. E. 7200' Chich., Mex., 12. VII. 64“, coll. University of California, Berkeley, California.

Diagnosis: Antenna brown, unicolorous, serrate. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as diameter of eye, brown. Face normal in shape, brown with same whitish scales. Thorax and scapula concolorous with face. Forewing: length about 8.0 mm., width about 3.0 mm.; R_1 coincident with Sc, other characters typical of *Pediasia* HBN.; costa straight except for apical one-third which is arched; apex rounded, termen oblique; ground colour dull brown; subterminal line poorly expressed; median line reduced; terminal dots present; fringes dull, almost concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing dull brown with slightly lighter fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 27): Uncus slender with apex rounded. Gnathos rather weak, ring-shaped. Pons absent. Pars basalis very distinct, slightly arched, tapering to a point, detached from valva, at two-thirds from base. Cucullus very narrow. No process on sacculus. Pseudosaccus proportionately very large. Aedeagus slightly longer than pars basalis, flattened apically; vesica armed with two curved, distinct spines.

Distribution: Mexico: Chichuahua.

Type material: Holotype, data as given above; paratypes: 18 ♂♂, with same data as holotype, one with genitalia in a capsule, one GS-4924-SB, coll. University of California, Berkeley, California, and author's coll.

Comments: In both facies and genitalia the new species is strikingly different from any other American *Pediasia* HBN. So far as I know, it is the first typical *Pediasia* HBN. known from Mexico. The coincidence of R_1 and Sc in the forewing is atypical of *Pediasia* HBN.

Fissicrambus porcellus n. sp.

[Pl. XIII, fig. 2]

Holotype ♂: „Zanderij I., Boven, Para Dist., Surinam, April 20, 1927“, GS-5131-SB, type no. 4376, coll. Cornell University Ithaca, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous, grey-brown. Labial palpus two and one half times as long as diameter of eye, greyish outside. Face normal in shape, creamy, mixed with light beige. Thorax and scapula greyish-brown, the latter darker than the former. Forewing: length 4.8—5.2 mm., maximum width 1.7—2.0 mm.; dull greyish with costal half whitish; subterminal line distinct, sharply angled, with a subdorsal tooth, brown, edged with some steely scales outside; median line brown, also distinct, sharply angled, strongly oblique in medial portion with a big subdorsal tooth; no discal dot; terminal dots very distinct, black; fringes mostly dull grey, whitish in apical two-fifths. Hindwing yellowish-cream, dull; fringe whitish.

Male genitalia (fig. 29): Uncus slender, slightly bowed, tapering to a point. Gnathos decidedly longer than uncus, faintly curved, with apex narrowly rounded. Pars basalis spine-shaped, with a very long, strongly curved, pointed, free arm. A heavily sclerotized round projection curved, pointed, free arm. A heavily sclerotized round projection on sacculus. Cucullus strongly curved, tapering, to a sharp point, costal edge thickened. Vinculum rather small, with cephalic margin rounded. Pons present. Aedeagus shorter than valva, with tip very fine, no cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 34): Anterior apophyses absent. Ostium pouch broad, not demarcated from ductus bursae, mouth rather heavily sclerotized, narrowly notched. Ductus bursae broad, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix as long as ductus bursae, subovate; no signum.

Distribution: Surinam.

Type material: Holotype data as given above; paratypes: 40 ♂♂, ♀♀, same data as holotype, taken on various data in April one ♀, GS-5132-SB, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and author's coll.

Fissicrambus hirundellus n. sp.

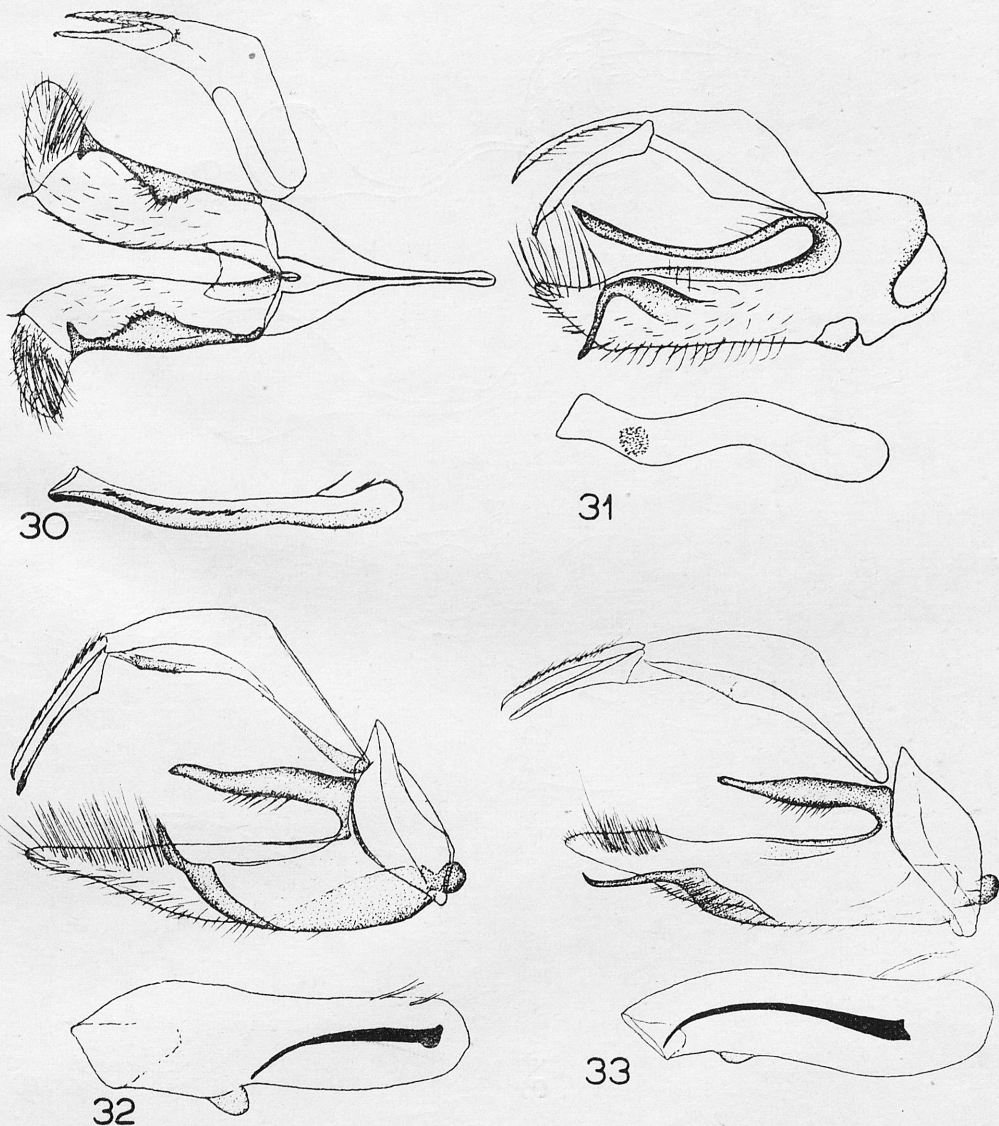
[Pl. XIII, fig. 1]

Holotype ♀: „Zanderij I., Boven, Para Dist., Surinam, April 19, 1927“, GS-5152-SB, type no. 4377, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

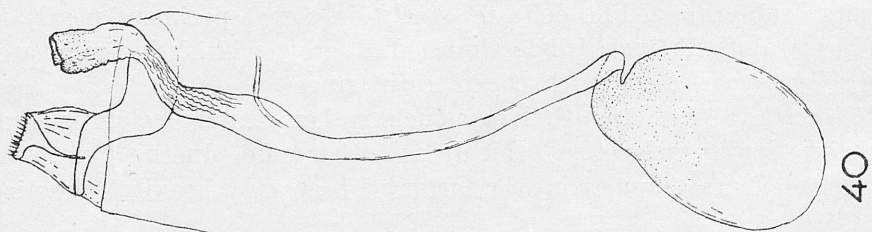
Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous, creamy. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as diameter of eye, brown. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye. Scapula and thorax yellowish-brown. Forewing: length 7.5 mm., maximum width 2.0 mm.; costa slightly bowed, apex acuminate, termen slightly oblique, gently inbent below apex; ground colour dull rusty-brown, costal portion darker brown; a very distinct, contrasting, snow-white stripe from base

up to termen; subterminal line delicate, steely, in some specimens nearly invisible; terminal dots distinct; fringe almost dull, grey; whitish in apical area. Hindwing silky cream-colour with concolorous fringe.

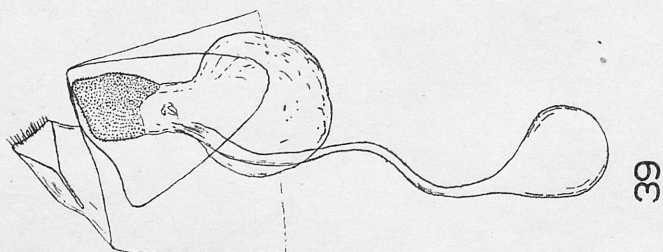
Female genitalia (fig. 35): Ostium pouch rather heavily sclerotized accompanied by heavily sclerotized shields at either side, ductus bursae not demarcated from bursa copulatrix, the latter with a large, heavily sclerotized



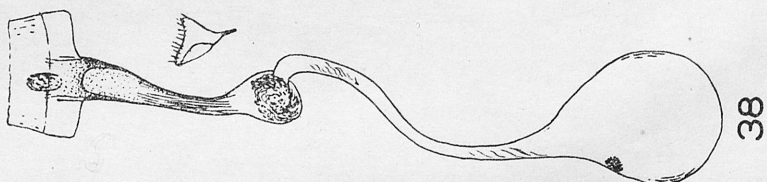
Figs. 30—33. Male genitalia. 30 — *Microcramboides chaparellus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4454-SB. Bolivia: Cochabamba: Chapare. 31 — *Neoculladia incanella* (ZELL.). Lectotype. GS-5507 — B. M. Pyral. Bolivia: Ubaque. 32 — *N. subincanella* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4316-SB. Bolivia: Coroico. 33 — *N. incanelloides* n. sp. Holotype. GS-5159-SB. Trinidad: Fyzabad.



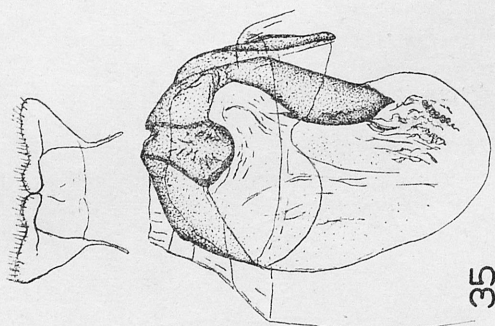
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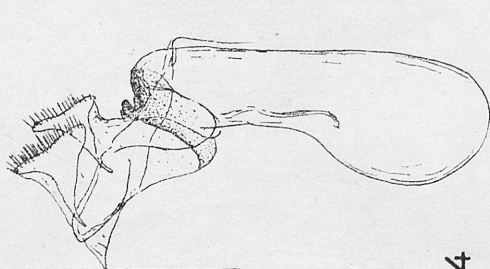
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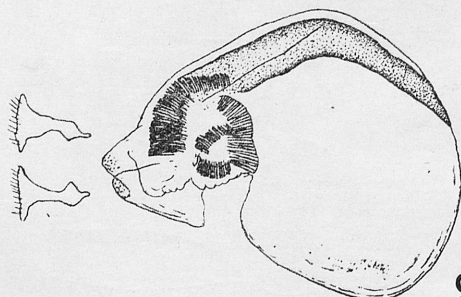
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34



36

area on right side and some irregular wrinkles, the bottom of bursa not extending beyond 7th abdominal segment. The genitalia subovate in outline.

Distribution: Surinam.

Type material: Holotype, data given above; paratypes: 3 ♀♀, data same as holotype, taken on 19 and 22 April 1927, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Comments: Because of the very contrasting basal stripe of the forewing and unusual armature of the female genitalia, the new species is unlike any other member of *Fissicrambus* BLESZ. and is readily distinguishable.

Neoculladia n. gen.

Type species: *Crambus incanellus* ZELLER.

Diagnosis: Ocelli well developed. Face rounded, very slightly protruding forward beyond eye. Frenulum of female single but with distinct two heads at base. Forewing with R_1 and R_2 connate or shortly stalked, M_2 absent; hindwing with M_2 absent. Pattern of forewing as in *Culladia* MOORE. Male genitalia in general similar to those in *Culladia* MOORE, but pars basalis detached from valva at base and much longer than in *Culladia* MOORE; sacculus with a strong spine shaped process; absent in *Culladia* MOORE. Sclerite of eighth abdominal sternite deeply notched caudally; rounded in *Culladia* MOORE. Ductus of female genitalia with numerous spines and an elongate sclerite; absent in *Culladia* MOORE.

Distribution: Central and South America.

Comments: The new genus is very close to *Culladia* MOORE, which is distributed in the Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian Regions.

Neoculladia incanella (ZELLER) n. comb.

Crambus incanellus ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 50, fig. 19. Locus typicus: Brazil: Ubaque. Lectotype ♂ (present designation): „*Crambus incanellus* Zell. Ex. M. p. 50, Ubaque 27/3“; GS-5507-BM-Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

Ptochostola incanella: auct.

The genitalia of both sexes are shown in figs. 31 and 36.

Distribution: Brazil; Bolivia.

Comments: This species was described from three specimens but I have not been able to locate two of them, which are probably lost.

←
Figs. 34—40. Female genitalia. 34 — *Fissicrambus porcellus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5132-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 35 — *F. hirundellus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5152-SB. Surinam: ParaD istr. 36 — *Neoculladia incanella* (ZELL.). GS-4459-SB. Bolivia: Cochabamba: Chapare. 37 — *N. incanelloides* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5162-SB. Trinidad: Fyzabad. 38 — *Microcramboides meretricellus* (SCHAUS). GS-4446-SB. Mexico: Soconusco, Chiapas. 39 — *Tortriculladia eucosmella* (DYAR). GS-5063-SB. Guatemala: Cayuga. 40 — *T. belliferens* (DYAR). Holotype. GS-3811 — R. W. HODGES. Mexico: Orizaba.

***Neoculladia subincanella* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Coroico, Bolivia, 1800 m., 3—12. XII. 1955, L. E. PEÑA“, GS-4316-SB, type no. 9171, coll. Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *N. incanella* (ZELL.).

Male genitalia (fig. 32): Pars basalis much shorter than in *N. incanella* (ZELL.), reaching only four-sevenths of valva, almost straight, whereas in *N. incanella* (ZELL.) strongly curved; process of sacculus projected dorso-medially, inbent ventrally, oblique. Aedeagus with a long cornutus. In *N. incanella* (ZELL.) a patch of minute cornuti.

Distribution: Bolivia.

Type material: Described from a single male.

***Neoculladia incanelloides* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Fyzabad, Trinidad, Feb. 19, 1928, N. A. W. via PARISH“, GS-5159-SB, type no. 4384, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Externally almost indistinguishable from both preceding species. Length of forewing 7.5 mm. (♀), and 6.5 mm. (♂), maximum width 2.3 mm. (♀), and 2.0 mm. (♂).

Male genitalia (fig. 33): Pars basalis narrower apically and process of sacculus longer than in preceding species, with apical two-thirds very slender and almost parallel to costa; cornutus much longer than in *subincanella*.

Female genitalia (fig. 37): In general similar to those in *N. incanella* (ZELL.), but bursa copulatrix much smaller, ductus bursae longer, heavily sclerotized stripe broader, spines in two rows.

Distribution: Trinidad.

Type material: Holotype, data given above; one ♀ paratype with same data as holotype, taken on February 25; GS-5253-SB, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca.

***Tortriculladia* n. gen.**

Type species: *Culladia eucosmella* DYAR.

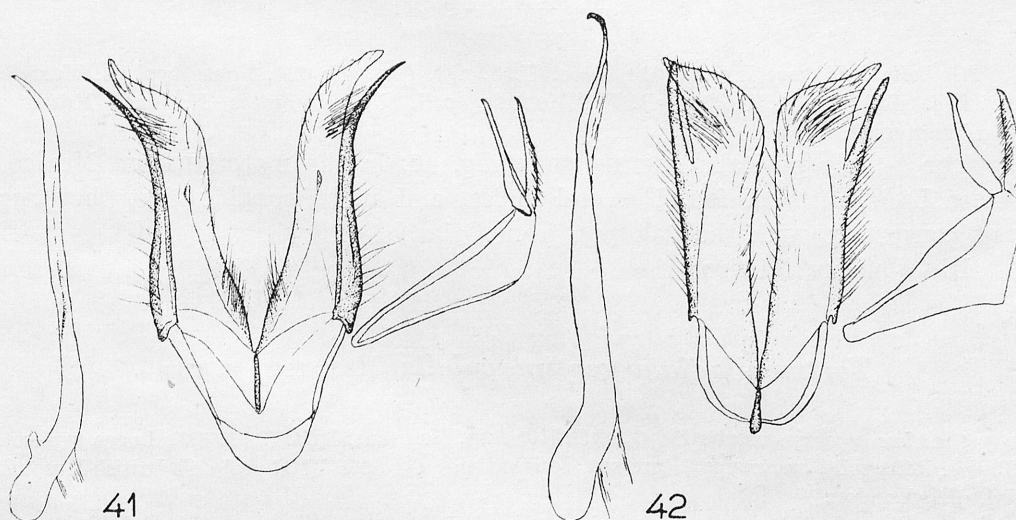
Diagnosis: Ocelli well developed. Antenna of male serrate. Labial palpus medium-sized, porrect. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye. Wing neuration similar to *Microcrambus* BLESZ. and allies. Forewing with R_1 free; white with very characteristic pattern of reddish or yellow bands sometimes narrowly joined together. Frenulum of female single. Male genitalia: Uncus and gnathos slender, similar to *Culladia* MOORE; pars basalis detached from valva, spine-shaped; sacculus with no process; pseudosaccus present; saccus absent. Sclerites of the 8th abdominal segment similar to *Microcrambus* BLESZ.

Female genitalia similar to those of *Microcrambus* BLESZ., but bursa copulatrix always without signum.

Distribution: Mexico; Central America; Peru; Brazil; Paraguay.

Comments: Because of the structure of the genitalia and the sclerites of the male 8th abdominal segment, the new genus appears to be closely related to *Microcrambus* BLESZ., the females of the species of *Microcrambus* BLESZ., however, always have a double frenulum. The forewing pattern is unlike any other genus of the *Crambinae*. The shape of the uncus and gnathos suggests close relationship to *Culladia* MOORE and *Neoculladia* n. gen.

A full revision of this genus will be published in the future. At the present time, there is no sufficient material of each species available for study.



Figs. 41—42. Male genitalia. 41 — *Tortriculladia eucosmella* (DYAR). GS-5067-SB. Surinam: Para Distr. 42 — *T. mixena* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4412-SB. Peru: Jurac.

***Tortriculladia eucosmella* (DYAR) n. comb.**

[Pl. XIII, fig. 3]

Culladia eucosmella DYAR, 1914, Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 47: 316. Locus typicus: Panama, Trinidad River. Holotype ♀, GS-3816-R.W. Hodges, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Crambus argyriplagalis HAMPSON, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 286. Locus typicus: Surinam: Paramaribo. Holotype ♂, GS-7948-BM-Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

The genitalia of both sexes are shown in the figs. 39 and 41.

Distribution: Panama; Surinam.

Comments: One ♀ paratype from Panama: Cabima is an undescribed species.

***Tortriculladia mignonette* (DYAR) n. comb., n. rev.**

Culladia mignonette DYAR, 1914, Insec. inseit. menstr. 2: 164. Locus typicus: French Guiana: St. Jean, Maroni. Holotype ♂, GS-3809-R. W. HODGES, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Crambus reseda HAMPSON, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 286. Nom. nov. pro *mignonette* DYAR. (Unjustified).

The genitalia of the female are shown in fig. 51. The maculation is similar to the preceding species, but the median band of the forewing is more straight. Distribution: French Guiana.

***Tortriculladia belliferens* (DYAR) n. comb.**

[Pl. XIII, fig. 4]

Culladia belliferens DYAR, 1914, Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 47: 401. Locus typicus: Mexico: Orizaba. Holotype ♀, GS-3811-R. W. HODGES, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

The female genitalia are shown in fig. 40. In the material from Mexico: Finca La Violetta, I found several males, and it is possible that they are not conspecific with the holotype from Orizaba.

Distribution: Mexico.

***Tortriculladia argentimaculalis* (HAMPSON) n. comb.**

Crambus argentimaculalis HAMPSON, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 286. Locus typicus: Brazil: Petropolis. Lectotype ♀ (present designation): GS-5568-BM-Pyral coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

Culladia argentimaculalis auct.

Similar to *T. pentaspila* (Z.) and possibly conspecific with it.

Distribution: Brazil: Sao Paulo and Parana.

***Tortriculladia pentaspila* (ZELLER) n. comb.**

Argyria pentaspila ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 70. Locus typicus: Brazil: Novo Friburgo. Holotype ♀: GS-701-SB, coll. Institut für Spezielle Zoologie, Berlin.

Culladia pentaspila auct.

Both fascias of forewing connected by a narrow streak.

Distribution: Brazil: Novo Friburgo.

Comments: So far I have not been able to match any male with the female holotype. Too little material from Brazil is available for study to definitely solve this problem. Female genitalia areshown in fig. 80.

***Tortriculladia mixena* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Jurac, nr. Aguaytia, 400 m. Huallaga, Peru, February, 1961, through F. H. WALZ“, GS-4412-SB, type no. 9203, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Similar to *C. belliferens* (DYAR) except that the median band of the forewing is a little straighter.

Male genitalia (fig. 42): Uncus and gnathos of equal length, both pointed; pars basalis detached from valva at three-sevenths from base; cucullus tapering; pseudosaccus long, protruding beyond vinculum; aedeagus much longer than valva plus vinculum, tapering to a curved apex; cornuti absent.

Distribution: Peru.

Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: In *T. belliferens* (DYAR) the aedeagus has a broader apical portion and is slightly shorter than valva plus vinculum, pars basalis is more pointed and the apex of the gnathos is less broadened than in *mixena*. Moreover, the sclerites of the 8th abdominal segment are differently shaped as shown in the figures.

***Microcramboides* n. gen.**

Type species: *Crambus meretricellus* SCHAUS.

Diagnosis: Ocelli present. Labial palpus porrect, medium-sized. Antenna of male serrate. Face rounded, only weakly protruding forward beyond eye. Venation as in *Crambus* F. and allies; in forewing R_1 free. Frenulum of female single but with three distinct bases. Forewing with a double subterminal line and indistinct median line. Basal longitudinal stripe absent. In male genitalia uncus and gnathos normal. Pars basalis present. Sacculus with no lateral process. Pseudosaccus present. Vinculum very long. Heavily sclerotized plate of 8th tergite very narrow with cephalic ends produced. Female genitalia similar to those of *Microcrambus* BLESZ. One signum present.

Distribution: Mexico; Costa Rica; Venezuela; Bolivia.

Comments: On the basis of genitalia and the structure of the sclerites of the 8th abdominal segments, the new genus appears to be very close to *Microcrambus* BLESZ. However, females of *Microcrambus* BLESZ. have a double frenulum and the forewing pattern is different in that the median line is always angled below the costa; in the new genus it is strongly angled in the middle of the wing.

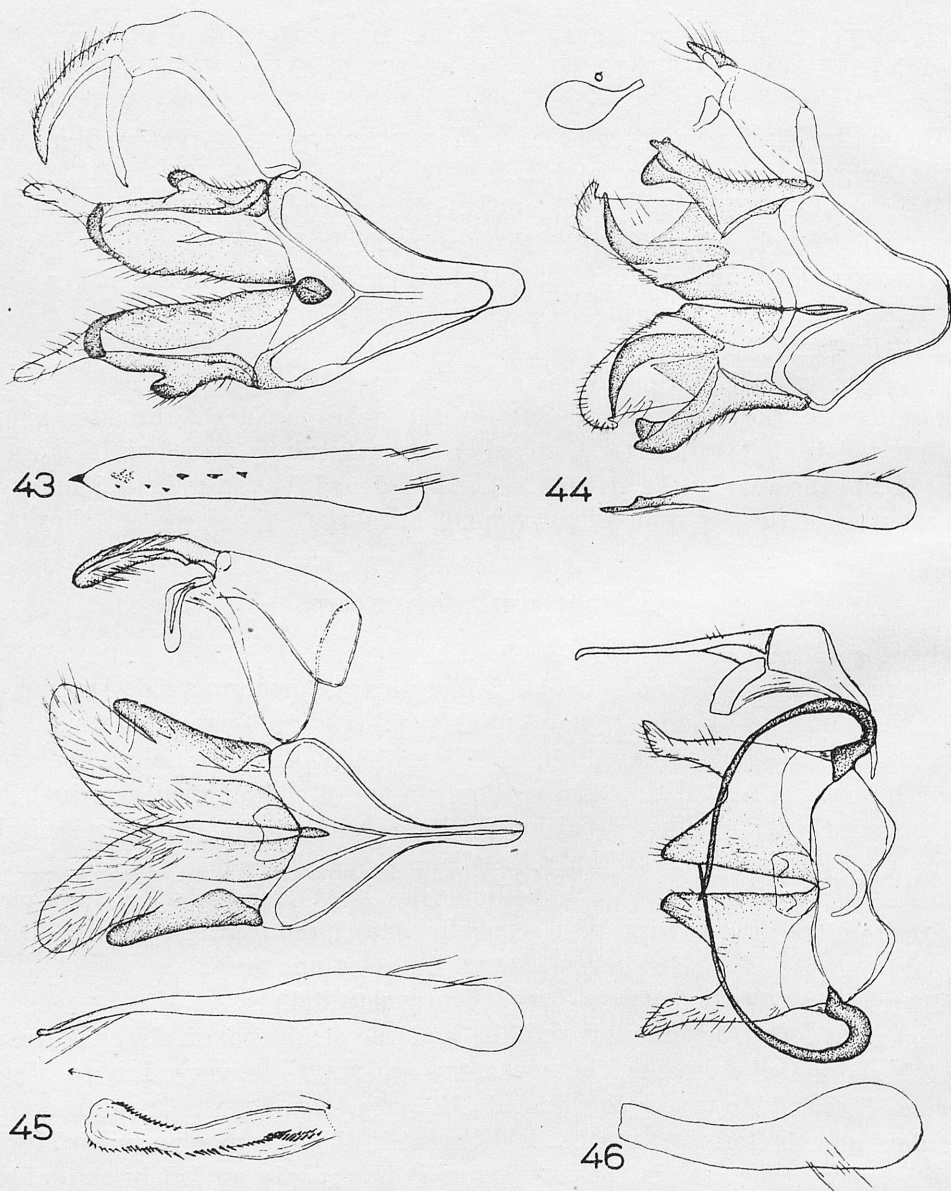
***Microcramboides meretricellus* (SCHAUS) n. comb.**

[Pl. XII, fig. 7]

Crambus meretricella SCHAUS, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 11: 242. Holotype ♀: Costa Rica: Juan Vinas, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

The genitalia of both sexes are shown in figs. 28 and 38.

Distribution: Mexico; Costa Rica; Venezuela.



Figs. 43—46. Male genitalia. 43 — *Microcrambus rotarellus* (SCHAUS). Holotype. GS-3814-SB. Mexico. 44 — *M. intangens* (DYAR). Paralectotype. GS-4666-SB. Panama: Porto Bello; a-gnathos, GS-4494-SB. Bolivia: Cochabamba. 45 — *M. priamus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4923-SB. Mexico: Sinaba: El Palmito. 46 — *M. griseticinctellus* (HMPS.). GS-5031-SB. Surinam: Para Distr.

***Microcramboides chaparellus* n. sp.**

[Pl. XII, fig. 8]

Holotype ♂: „El Limbo, Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 3000 m., IV. 1954, F. STEINBACH“, GS-4954-SB, type no. 9204, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna brownish distinctly ringed with whitish. Labial palpus three and one half times as long as diameter of eye, grey-brown with some whitish scales. Face dirty white and brown. Thorax and scapula greyish brown. Forewing: length 6.8 mm., maximum width 2.3 mm.; costa almost straight, apex rounded; termen rather oblique; ground colour dull grey-brown; terminal area whitish with minutely dentate subterminal line; median line ill-defined, strongly angled in middle of wing; fringes glossy grey. Hindwing silky white with dark margins; fringes whitish.

Male genitalia (fig. 30): Uncus slender, tapering to a point; gnathos slightly longer than uncus; with a small apical hook; costa with a heavily sclerotized, irregularly shaped, dentate median fold; a narrow, distinct spine on ventral edge of valva at about two-sevenths from base; pseudosaccus present; vinculum very long, almost as long as valva; aedeagus shorter than valva, narrow, with ventral portion heavily sclerotized and armed with an apical stripe; a row of numerous, minute, cornuti present.

Distribution: Bolivia.

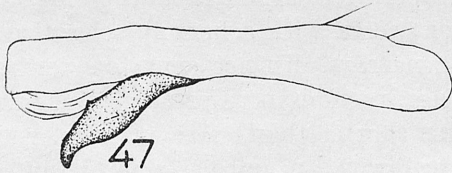
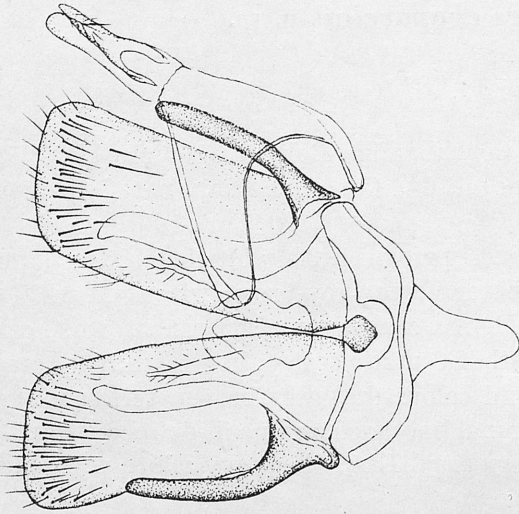
Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: The generic placement of this species is to be considered as only provisional. It could be an atypical species of *Microcrambus* BLESZ. The discovery of a female might clarify the problem.

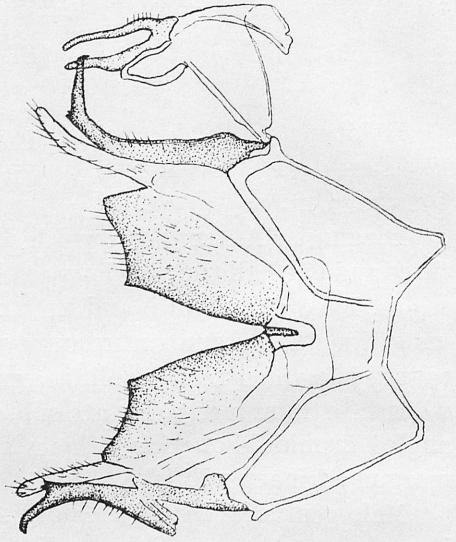
***Microcrambus priamus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Mex.: Sin., El Palmito, 8 mi. W., VII. 19. 64“, „J. A. CHEMSAK & J. POWELL, black and white lights“; coll. University of California, Berkeley, California.

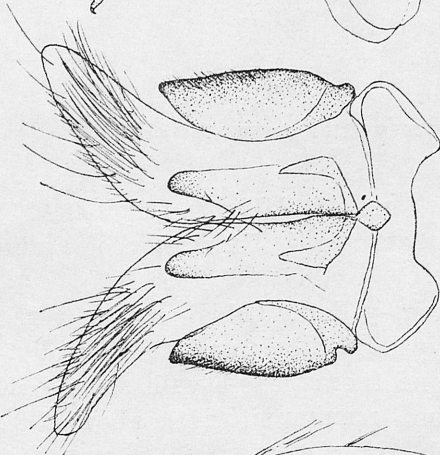
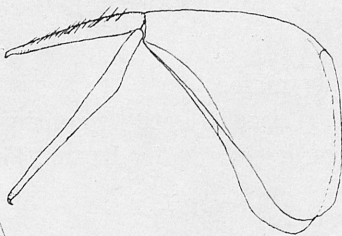
Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous creamy-yellow. Labial palpus three and one half as long as diameter of eye, pale yellowish-beige, whitish dorsally. Face snow-white, normal in shape. Scapula and thorax white with some yellowish scaling. Forewing: length about 7.5 mm., maximum width about 2.8 mm.; costa straight; apex rounded; termen oblique, almost straight; ground colour rather dull snow-white, pattern yellow, a few dark brown scales; subterminal line single, excurved, faintly dentate, with a distinct subdorsal tooth; median line angled below costa, then strongly oblique, with a medium-sized tooth in middle



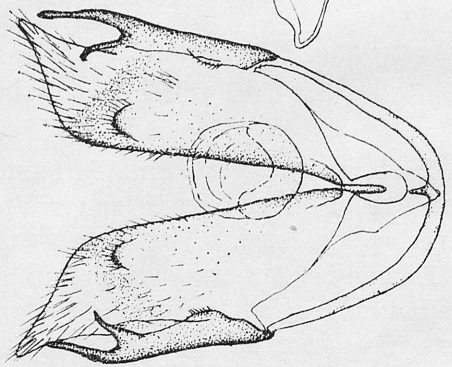
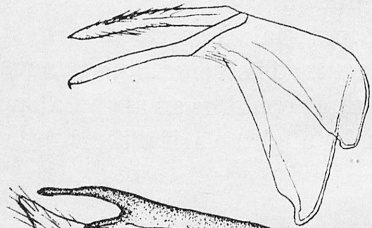
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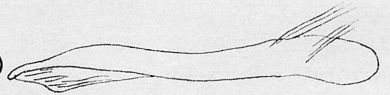
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50



of wing; terminal dots black, very distinct, fringes glossy white with some yellowish scaling. Hindwing rather translucent, dirty white, fringes white.

Male genitalia (fig. 45): Uncus bowed, spoon-shaped, apex broad and rounded. Gnathos weak, much shorter than uncus, broadly rounded apically. Pars basalis well developed; with a free, finger-shaped, rounded apical arm. Gnathos broad. No process on sacculus. Vinculum as long as valva, terminal two-fifths very narrow. Aedeagus about as long as valva plus vinculum, tapering to a narrowly rounded apex. Two rows of numerous small cornuti present.

Female genitalia (fig. 53): Ostium pouch rather heavily sclerotized, tubular, rather weakly demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter long, lightly sclerotized throughout, without wrinkles. Bursa copulatrix with one distinct signum.

Distribution: Mexico: Sinaloa.

Type material: Holotype data as given above; paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, same data as holotype, ♂, GS-4923-SB, ♀, GS-5046-SB, coll. University of California, Berkeley, California and author's coll.

Comments: The new species at first glance is rather similar to *M. rotarellus* (SCHAUS); however, it is smaller, the forewing is more shiny and the subterminal line is yellow and single, the latter being yellow-brown and double in *M. rotarellus* (SCHAUS).

***Microcrambus tactellus* (DYAR) n. comb.**

[Pl. XIII, fig. 7]

Crambus tactellus DYAR, 1914, Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 47: 315. Locus typicus: Panama: La Chorrera. Lectotype ♂ (present designation): „La Chorrera, May 12, Pan., Aug. BUSCK“, GS-4661-SB, type no. 16325, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

This species was described from 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ syntypes (not 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, as originally stated), from Panama: La Chorrera, Cabima and Paraico, Canal Zone. I figure the genitalia of the male lectotype and one female paralectotype from La Chorrera, GS-4663-SB. Another dissected female paralectotype from La Chorrera (GS-4662-SB) has the same genitalic character. One of the dissected male paralectotypes, from Cabima (GS-3821-R. W. HODGES) has badly damaged genitalia; however, the aedeagus is in good condition and is identical to that of the lectotype. The female syntype from Paraico which has the abdomen missing is not designated as a paralectotype. Male genitalia, fig. 65, female genitalia, fig. 57.

Figs. 47—50. Male genitalia. 47 — *Microcrambus francescellus* (SCHAUS). Holotype. GS-3822 — R. W. HODGES. Hispaniola: San Francisco Mts. 48 — *M. paucipunctellus* (SCHAUS). Holotype. GS-3812 — R. W. HODGES. Brazil: Parana: Castro. 49 — *M. hippuris* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4673-SB. Panama: Trinidad River. 50 — *M. bellargus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4963-SB. Trinidad: Arima Valley.

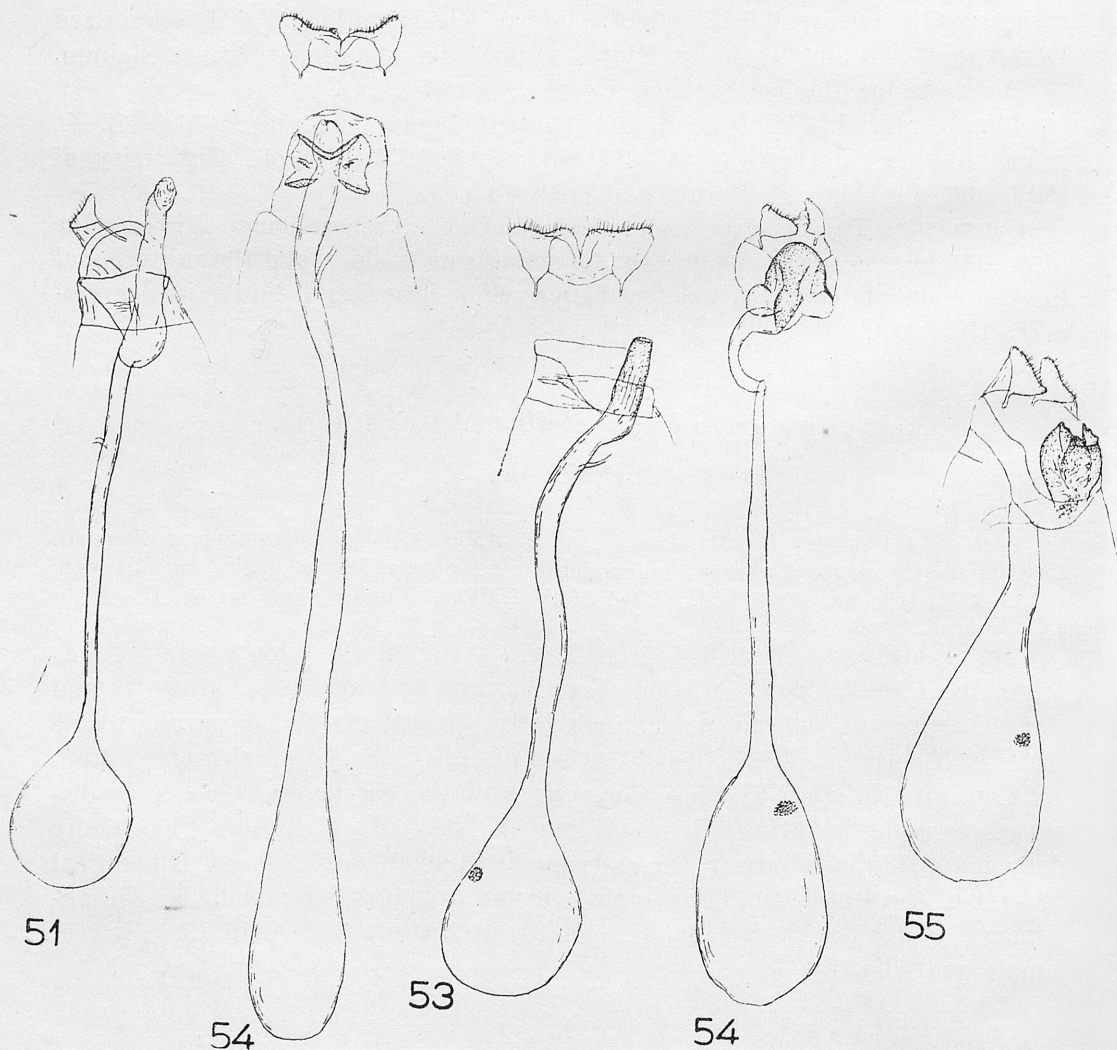
***Microcrambus intangens* (DYAR, 1918)**

[Pl. XIII, figs. 5, 6]

Crambus intangens DYAR, 1914, Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 47: 316. Locus typicus: Panama: Porto Bello. Lectotype ♀ (present designation): „Porto Bello, Pan., Apr. 12, August BUSCK“, GS-3813-R. W. HODGES, type no. 16326, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Microcrambus intangens: BŁESZYŃSKI, 1963, Acta Zool. Cracov. 8: 172.

This species was described from 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (not 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, as originally stated) from Panama: Porto Bello. Three females are here designated as



Figs. 51—55. Female genitalia. 51 — *Tortriculladia mignonette* (DYAR). GS-4687-SB. French Guiana: St. Jean, Maroni. 52 — *Microcrambus rotarellus* (SCHAUS). GS-5045-SB. Mexico: Sinaloa: El Palmito. 53 — *M. priamus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5046-SB. Mexico: Sinaloa: El Palmito. 54 — *M. intangens* (DYAR). Paralectotype. GS-4668-SB. Panama: Porto Bello. 55 — *M. grisetinctellus* (HMPS.). GS-5032-SB. Surinam: Para Distr.

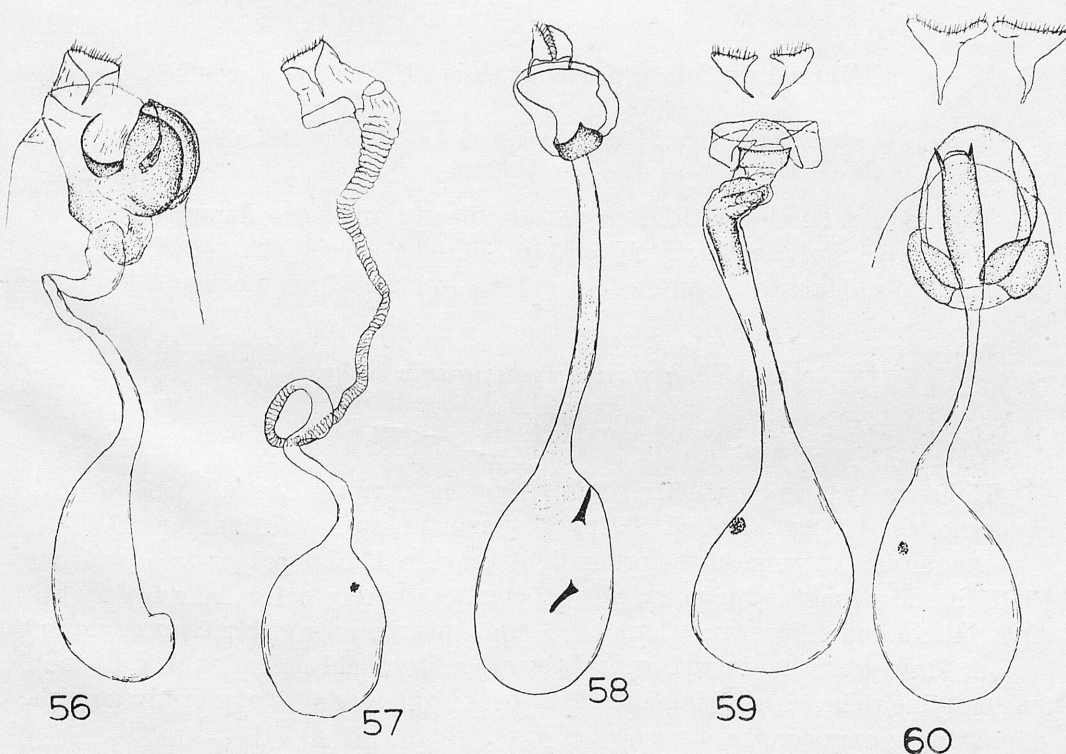
paralectotypes. The second male syntype is a distinct species and is subsequently described as *M. strabelos* n. sp. Unfortunately, the unique male syntype has the gnathos broken. However, I have identified a few specimens from Bolivia as belonging to *M. intangens* (DYAR), and among them there is one male, the gnathos of which is here figured. Male genitalia, fig. 44, female genitalia, fig. 54.

***Microcrambus paucipunctellus* (SCHAUS)**

Crambus paucipunctellus SCHAUS, 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. **24**: 129. Locus typicus: Castro, Parana. Holotype ♂, GS-3812-R. W. HODGES, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Microcrambus paucipunctellus: BŁESZYŃSKI, 1963, Acta Zool. Cracov. **8**: 172.

This species has very characteristic male genitalia which are shown in fig. 48. To date, only the unique male holotype is known. It could be conspecific with *M. castrellus* (SCHAUS) which is known from one female, also from Castro, Parana.



Figs. 56—60. Female genitalia. 56 — *Microcrambus retuselloides* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4956-SB. Venezuela: Rancho Grande nr. Maracay. 57 — *M. tactellus* (DYAR). Paralectotype. GS-4663-SB. Panama: La Chorrera. 58 — *M. jolas* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5071-SB. Mexico: Soconusco, Chiapas. 59 — *M. elpenor* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4969-SB. Trinidad: Arima Valley. 60 — *M. croesus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4967-SB. Mexico: Veracruz: Jalapa.

***Microcrambus castrellus* (SCHAUS) n. comb.**

Culladia castrella SCHAUS, 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. **24**: 127. Locus typicus: Castro, Parana. Holotype ♀, GS-17097-H. W. CAPPS, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

The species is a typical *Microcrambus* BLESZ., which is closely related to, or identical with, the preceding. Unfortunately, I was unable to find the genitalia slide, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

***Microcrambus francescellus* (SCHAUS) n. comb.**

Culladia francescella SCHAUS, 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. **24**: 127. Locus typicus: Hispaniola: San Francisco Mt., holotype ♂, GS-3822-R. W. HODGES, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

This species is a typical *Microcrambus* BLESZ. The male genitalia are unlike those of any other *Microcrambus* BLESZ., shown in fig. 47.

***Microcrambus griseticellus* (HAMPSON) n. comb.**

Crambus griseticellus HAMPSON, 1896, Proc. zool. Soc. London **1895**: 933. Locus typicus: Brazil: Petropolis. Holotype ♂, GS-2232-B. M. Pyral.

The species is a typical *Microcrambus* BLESZ. and the characteristic male and female genitalia are figured; figs. 46, 55. The species was described from a single male. Material examined includes specimens from Surinam.

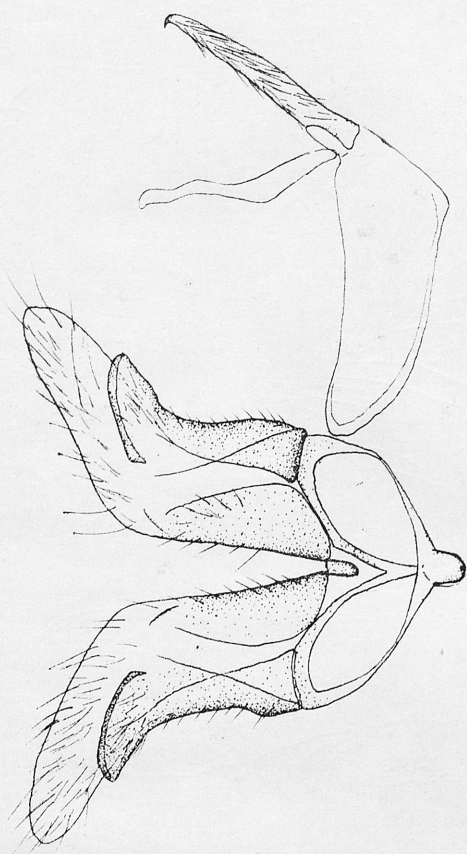
***Microcrambus hippuris* n. sp.**

[Pl. XIV, fig. 2]

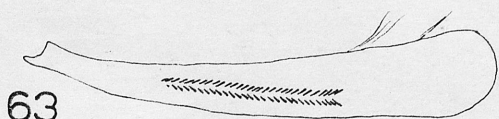
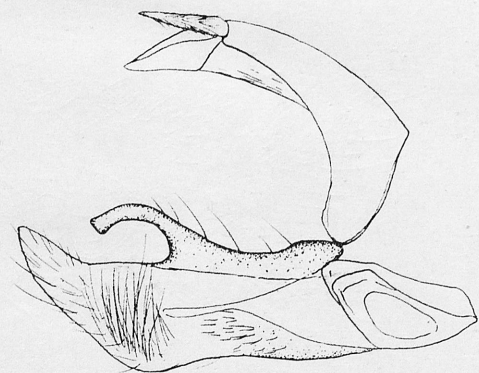
Holotype ♂: „Trinidad Riv., Pan., Sept. 12, August BUSCK“, GS-4673-SB, type no. 68947, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous light greyish. Labial palpus two and one half times as long as diameter of eye, creamy, weakly sprinkled with brown; face concolorous. Forewing: length 6.0 mm., maximum width 2.0 mm.; ground colour dull whitish, dusted with brown; subterminal line double, distinct; median line reduced to a single median speck; fringes glossy, uniformly greyish. Hindwing glossy, cream.

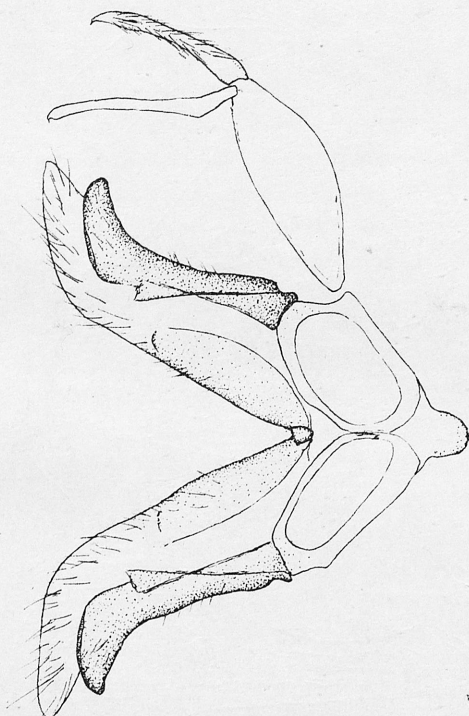
Figs. 61—64. Male genitalia. 61 — *Microcrambus retusellus* (SCHAUS). GS-5256-SB. Costa Rica: La Trinidad. 62 — *M. retuselloides* n. sp. Paratype. GS-5035-SB. Puerto Rico. 63 — *M. elpenor* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4461-SB. Mexico: Soconusco, Chiapas. 64 — *M. subretusellus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-5257-SB. Cuba: Distr. of Habana.



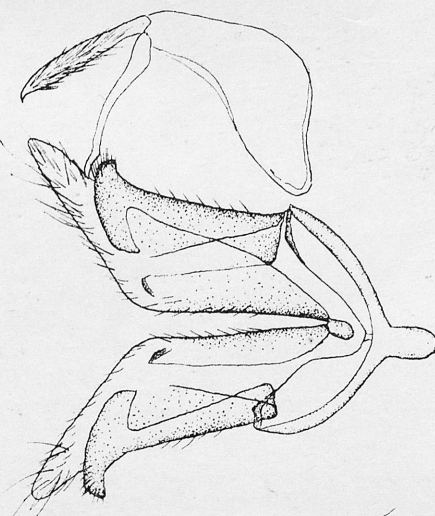
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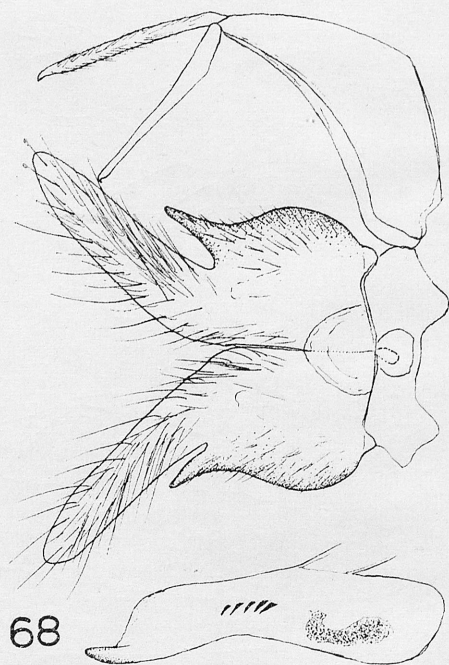
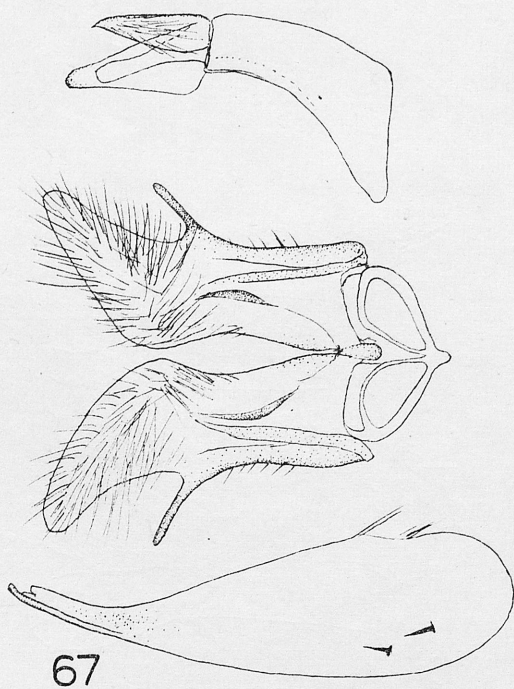
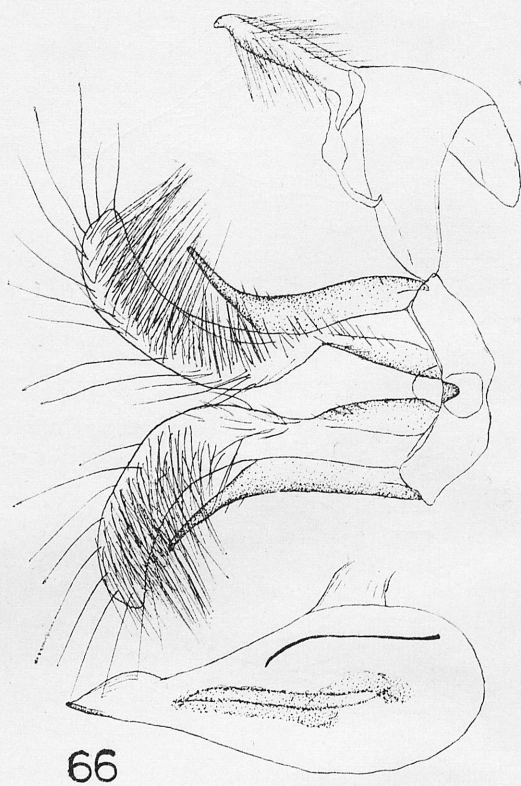
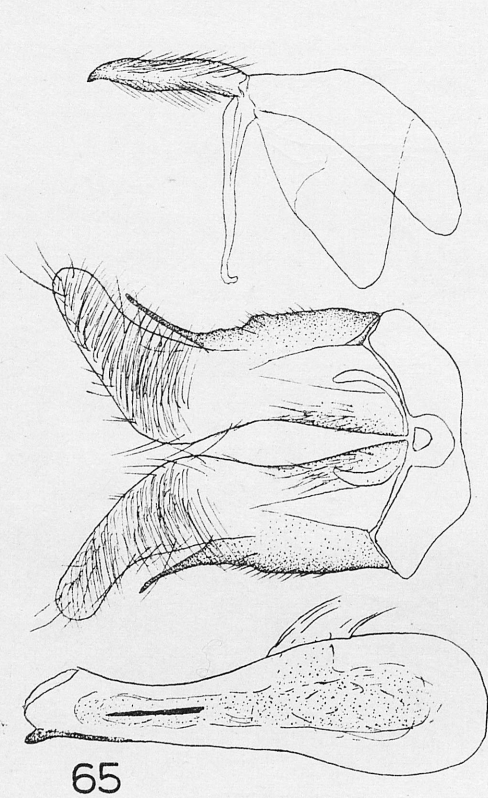
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Male genitalia (fig. 49): Uncus distinctly shorter than gnathos, straight, with apex slightly curved; gnathos straight with apex hooked; pars basalis broad, with a little subbasal notch; sacculus with a rounded, short process; vinculum very short, broadly notched; aedeagus slightly longer than valva plus vinculum, slightly tapered caudally; with apex heavily sclerotized and in a form of a finger-like process; several cornuti, some of them straight, others curved.

Distribution: Panama.

Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: Because of the unusual armature of the male genitalia, this species is very easily distinguished, and cannot be confused with any other known *Microcrambus* BLESZ..

Microcrambus bellargus n. sp.

Holotype ♂: „Arima Valley, Trinidad, B. W. I., 23. V. 1951“, GS-4963-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *M. laurellus* n. sp., but with labial palpus not so roughly scaled; terminal white fascia in forewing narrower; only one oblique subdorsal brown bar compared to two in *M. laurellus* n. sp. Length of forewing 5.0 mm., maximum width 1.7 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 50): Uncus as long as gnathos, slender, pointed; gnathos terminating in a small hook; pars basalis with a spine-shaped free arm at three-fifth of costa; cucullus tapering; sacculus with a rounded projection; vinculum rounded; aedeagus similar to that of *M. laurellus* n. sp.

Distribution: Trinidad.

Type material: Holotype, data as given above; one ♂ paratype with same data as holotype, author's coll.

Microcrambus elpenor n. sp.

[Pl. XIV, fig. 6]

Holotype ♂: „Finca la Violeta, Soconusco, Chiapas, Mexico, 550 m., 28. X. 1954, F. HARTIG“, GS-4436-SB, type no. 9167, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *M. intangens* (DYAR). Length of forewing 5.5 mm. to 6.0 mm., maximum width 2.2—2.4 mm.

Figs. 65—68. Male genitalia. 65 — *Microcrambus tactellus* (DYAR). Lectotype. GS-4661-SB. Panama: La Chorrera. 66 — *M. flemingi* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4971-SB. Trinidad: Arima Valley. 67 — *M. strabelos* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4669-SB. Panama: Porto Bello. 68 — *M. holothurion* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4672-SB. Costa Rica: Juan Vinas.

Male genitalia (fig. 63): Uncus slender, tapering to a point; gnathos slightly longer than uncus, broad, tapering to a point; pars basalis with a free, curved, truncate apically arm; cucullus tapering; sacculus with no process; vinculum not notched; aedeagus as long as valva plus vinculum, slightly tapering; two long rows of small cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 59): Ostium pouch moderately sclerotized, short, bowl-shaped; ductus bursae lightly sclerotized just beyond ostium pouch, then folded, heavily sclerotized, cephalic two-thirds lightly sclerotized; bursa copulatrix with one distinct signum.

Distribution: Mexico; Trinidad; British Guiana.

Type material: Holotype data as given above; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, with same data as holotype, taken on 29. VIII., 1. X., 22. X. and 11. XI., ♂♂, GS-4458-SB, GS-4461-SB; ♀♀, GS-4440-SB, GS-4450-SB, Canadian National Collection and author's coll.; 2 ♂♂, „Tumatumari, Potaro R., Br. Guiana, June 29, 1927, Cornell Univ., Lot 760, sub. 117“, one GS-5133-SB, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and author's coll.; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Arima Valley, Trinidad, B. W. I., taken on 21 and 23. V. 1951, ♀ FS-4969-SB. other genitalia in capsules, coll. Museum of American Natural History, N. Y. and author's coll.

Comments: The genitalia of *M. elpenor* n. sp. and *M. intangens* (DYAR) are very distinct in practically every detail as shown in the figures. *M. intangens* (DYAR), has no cornuti, its gnathos is swollen and pars basalis bifurcate.

***Microcrambus retuselloides* n. sp.**

[Pl. XIV, fig. 1]

Holotype ♂: „Tumatumari, Potaro R., Br. Guiana, June 27, 1927, Cornell Univ., lot 760, sub. 12“, GS-5163-SB, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS), with forewing pattern a little greyer.

Male genitalia (fig. 62): In general, similar to *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS), in aedeagus, however, six short, curved and proportionately broader cornuti as compared with 2 or 3 longer, thinner, and almost straight ones in *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS).

Female genitalia (fig. 56): Ostium pouch large, heavily sclerotized, lamellate and minutely toothed; ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout; caudal part of ductus bursae with numerous minute spikes; bursa copulatrix elongate, without signum.

Female of *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS) unknown.

Distribution: British Guiana; Venezuela; Puerto Rico.

Type material: Holotype, data as given above; paratypes, 1 ♂, ♀♀, data same as holotype, taken on 27, 28 and 29 June, one GS-5034-SB, coll. Cornell University, Canadian National Collection and author's coll.; 1 ♀, „Mackenzie, Demerara R., Brit. Guiana, June 28, '27“; 1 ♀, same data, but taken on June 21,

coll. Cornell University; 1 ♀, „Rockstone, Essequibo R., Brit. Guiana, June 30, '27“; 1 ♀, same data but taken 25 June, coll. Cornell University; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, „El Yunque, P. R., Luguillo Mts., Apr. 22, 1930, Cornell Univ., lot 795, sub. 38, 1500—2000 ft.“, ♂, GS-5035-SB, coll. Cornell University and author's coll.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Rancho Grande nr. Maracay, Venezuela, ♂, GS-4965-SB, ♀, GS-4956-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

Comments: The genitalia of all specimens examined were studied.

***Microcrambus retusellus* (SCHAUS)**

Crambus retusellus SCHAUS, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 11: 241. Locus typicus: Costa Rica: Juan Vinas. Holotype ♂, with abdomen missing, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Microcrambus zephyrus BLESZYŃSKI, 1963, Acta zool. Cracov. 8: 171. Locus typicus: Costa Rica: La Trinidad. Holotype ♂, GS-1993-SB, coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. N. syn.

The identity of this species is problematical because the abdomen of the holotype is missing. A few years ago, however, I found in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) a male from Juan Vinas, which agrees perfectly with the SCHAUS holotype. The genitalia of that specimen, GS-7585-BM. Pyral. agree with those of *M. zephyrus* BLESZ. which I hereby sink to *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). There is another male from Juan Vinas in the Washington collection, however, which differs externally from the holotype of *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS) and is subsequently described as *M. holothurion* n. sp. To date the female of *retusellus* is unknown. There are ten known males; all are from Costa Rica: La Trinidad, Juan Vinas, Orosi and Quasi.

***Microcrambus subretusellus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Distr. of Habana, Cuba, 1934 (Father ROBERTO)“, GS-5257-SB, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

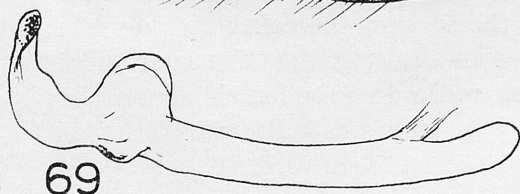
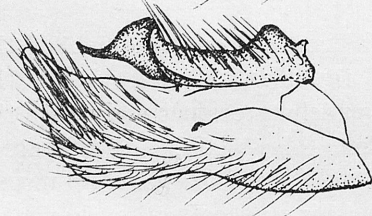
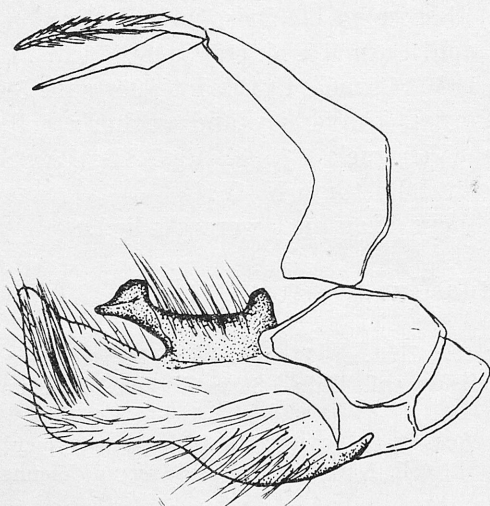
Diagnosis: Externally similar to *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS), but smaller and with more contrasting forewing pattern. Length of forewing 5.0 mm., its maximum width 1.5 mm. The smallest of known *Microcrambus*.

Male genitalia (fig. 64): Generally similar to those of *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS), but differing as follows: caudal margin of pars basalis not folded; apical projection of vinculum longer; juxta not inflated (as shown in the figures); aedeagus less slender, its apical projection broader and shorter; two cornuti, distinctly longer than in *retusellus*, one strongly arched, the other curved (in *retusellus* nearly straight).

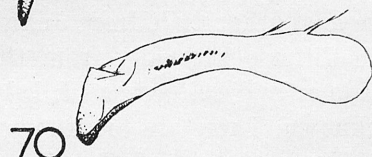
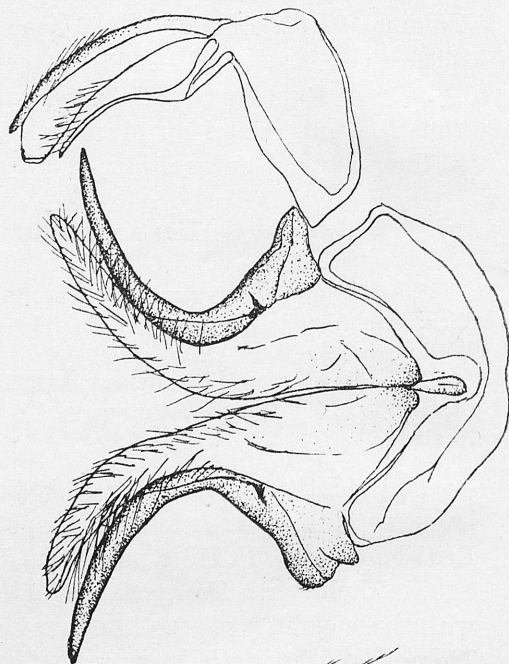
Distribution: Cuba.

Type material: Described from a single male.

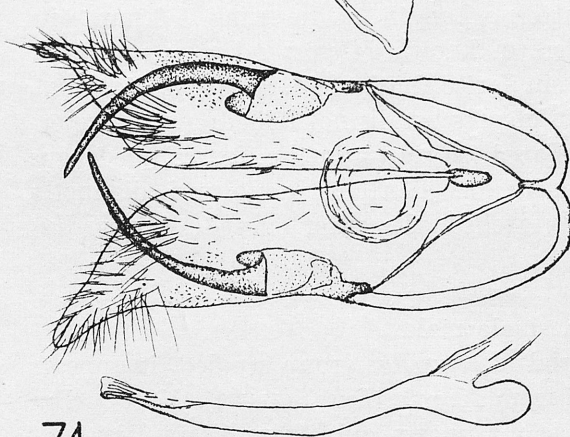
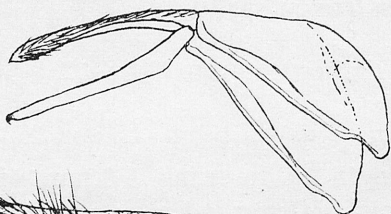
Comments: On the basis of material of *retusellus*-group studied, it appears that this species is specifically distinct from *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS) is so far known only from Costa Rica.



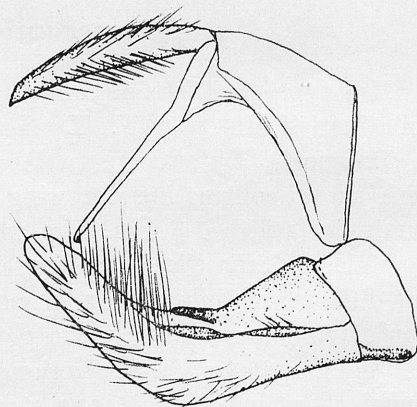
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***Microcrambus flemingi* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Arima Valley, Trinidad, B. W. I., 21. V. 1951“, GS-4971-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous whitish. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye; light brown dotted with white. Face white. Scapula and thorax whitish with some light brown scales. Forewing: length 6.0 mm., maximum width 2.1 mm.; white with pattern typical of the genus; subterminal line double; median line difficult to trace because the unique type specimen is somewhat rubbed.

Male genitalia (fig. 66): Uncus and gnathos resembling those of *M. tactellus* (DYAR); pars basalis with costal margin smooth, free arm thicker than in *M. tactellus* (DYAR); aedeagus broad, strongly tapering to a point, with apex thickened; one curved cornutus twice as long as in *M. tactellus* (DYAR).

Distribution: Trinidad, B. W. I.

Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: This species appears to be very close to, but genitally very distinct from, *M. tactellus* (DYAR).

***Microcrambus holothurion* n. sp.**

[Pl. XIV, fig. 4]

Holotype ♂: „Juan Vinas CR“, „Dec.“, GS-4672-SB, type no. 68945, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS), but median line of forewing reduced to a small median brown speck; fringe of forewing darker than that of *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). Length of forewing 6.5 mm., maximum width 2.3 mm.

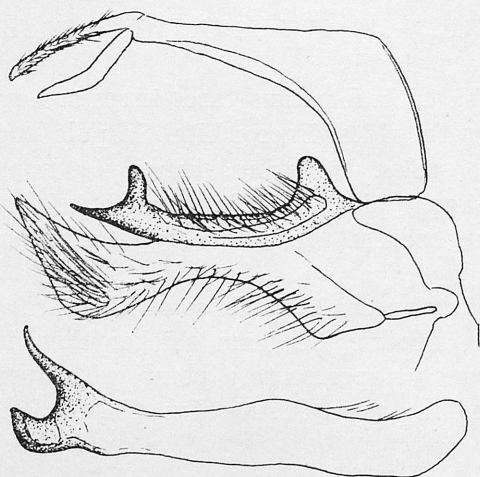
Male genitalia (fig. 68): Uncus and gnathos of equal length, both slender, as long as dorsal edge of tegumen; pars basalis with a tapering free arm; vinculum very short, broadly notched; sacculus without process; aedeagus with an apical, finger-like projection and with a row of five small cornuti.

Distribution: Costa Rica; Trinidad, B. W. I.

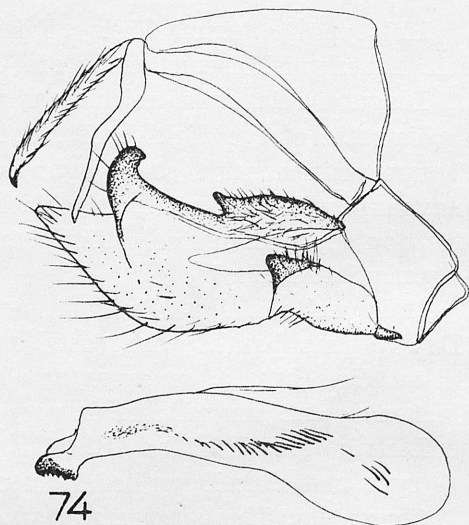
Type material: Holotype data as given above; 2 ♂♂ paratypes, GS-4971-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, N. Y. and author's coll.

Comments: The unique male of this species was determined as *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). For more details see comments for *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). For more details see comments for *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS). *M. retusellus* (SCHAUS) and *M. holothurion* n. sp. have strikingly different male genitalia as shown by the figures.

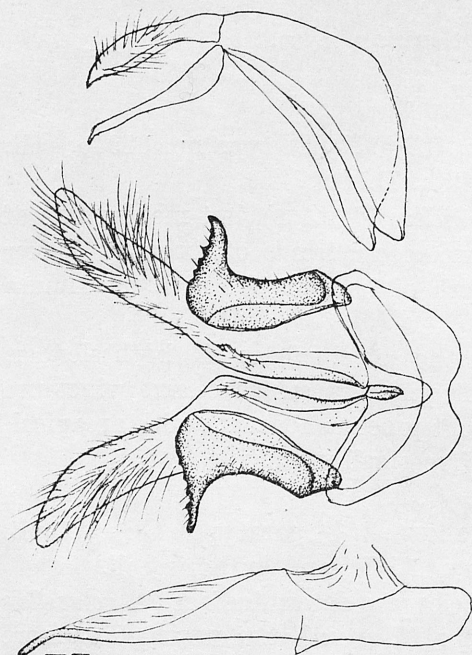
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Figs. 69—72. Male genitalia. 69 — *Microcrambus asymmetricus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4466-SB. Bolivia: Cochabamba. 70 — *M. caracasellus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4670-SB. Venezuela: Caracas. 71 — *M. laurellus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4964-SB. Venezuela: Rancho Grande nr. Maracay. 72 — *M. jolas* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4503-SB. Bolivia: Cochabamba.



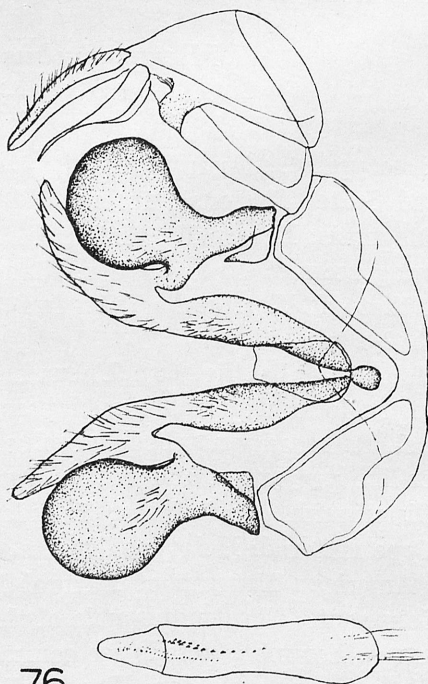
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Figs. 73—76. Male genitalia. 73 — *M. bifurcatus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4453-SB. Peru: Jurac. 74 — *M. arcas* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4443-SB. Brazil: Santa Catarina. 75 — *M. podalirius* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4671-SB. Hispaniola: San Francisco Mts. 76 — *M. croesus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4952-SB. Mexico: Veracruz: Jalapa.

***Microcrambus laurellus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Rancho Grande nr. Maracay, Ven., 16. V. 1946“, GS-4964-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna glossy unicolorous brown. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye, broadly roughly scaled, brown with a whitish fascia. Face light grey-brown mixed with whitish scales. Scapula and thorax light brown sprinkled with whitish scales. Forewing: length 6.0 mm., maximum width 2.5 mm.; dull whitish densely dusted with brown; costal area brown; terminal area pure white, broadening towards costa; subterminal fascia distinct, double, exterior part in form of a dark line, interior part in form of a broader not contrasted fascia; an oblique dark streak from costa at one-third from apex; two oblique dark bars just above dorsal margin; fringes glossy, unicolorous grey-brown. Hindwing brownish with light yellowish fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 71): Uncus nearly as long as gnathos, slender, slightly broadened subapically, apex pointed; gnathos with a small terminal hook; pars basalis detached from valva at its base, a very long, curved spine; cucullus tapering, the basal-costal portion clothed with minute bristles; sacculus with no process; vinculum elongate, slightly incised; aedeagus distinctly shorter than valva plus vinculum, slender, slightly curved, strongly narrowed apically; no cornuti.

Distribution: Venezuela.

Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: The genitalia of this species are very distinct from any other known *Microcrambus* BLESZ. The terminal contrasting white band in the forewing is very characteristic.

***Microcrambus jolas* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Finca La Violeta, Soconusco, Chiapas, Mexico, 850 M., 18. X. 1954, F. HARTIG“, genitalia in capsule, type no. 9173, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous light brown. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye; whitish speckled with brown. Scales on face, thorax and scapulae rubbed on all examined specimens. Forewing: length 5.5–6.5 mm.; maximum width, 1.8–2.2 mm.; costa straight; apex narrowly rounded; termen oblique, straight; ground colour dull whitish dusted with brown scales; pattern brown; subterminal line minutely dentate, double, with a small subdorsal tooth; median line distinct, oblique; terminal dots present; a subapical, brown, triangular, costal spot; fringes glossy greyish. Hindwing slightly glossy, varying from light greyish to grey-brown; fringes always lighter.

Male genitalia (fig. 72): Uncus slightly shorter than gnathos; longer than dorsal margin of tegumen, strong, with apex pointed. Gnathos straight, very slender, with the extreme apex faintly curved. Valva curved. Pars basalis with

a finger-shaped, free process just before middle of costa. Cucullus slightly tapering, apex rounded. Pseudosaccus very long. Aedeagus curved; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (fig. 58): Ostium pouch strongly demarcated from ductus bursae; a heavily sclerotized, broad bowl. Ductus bursae long; lightly sclerotized throughout; minutely scobinate in cephalic half. Bursa copulatrix with two spine-shaped, well developed signa.

Distribution: Mexico; Bolivia; Surinam.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, with data same as holotype, taken on 29. VII., 31. VII., 7. VIII., 6. VIII., 10. VIII., and 3. IX.; ♂, GS-4411-SB, ♀♀, GS-5071-SB, GS-5072-SB, Canadian National Collection and author's coll.; 1 ♂, „El Palmar, Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 1600 m., IV. 1954, F. STEINBACH“, GS-4503-SB; 1 ♂, „Moengo, Boven, Cottica R., Surinam, May 18, 1927, Cornell Univ., lot 760, sub. 65“, GS-4452-SB, Canadian National Collection; 1 ♂, with data same as preceding male, taken on May 23, genitalia in a capsule, coll. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Comments: The specimens from Surinam have less prominent markings of the forewing and less dentate subterminal line with no subdorsal tooth, but the genitalia agrees perfectly with the holotype.

Microcrambus strabelos n. sp.

[Pl. XIV, fig. 5]

Holotype ♂: „Porto Bello, Pan., May 11, August BUSCK“, GS-4669-SB, type no. 68949, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Diagnosis: Antenna glossy light beige, indistinctly ringed with darker. Labial palpus brownish, two and one half times as long as diameter of eye. Face white with yellowish centrally, vertex white. Thorax white mixed with brown at either side. Tegula white. Forewing: length 4.0 mm., maximum width 1.7 mm.; costa very slightly concave in basal two-thirds, apex narrowly rounded, termen barely convex, very slightly oblique; ground colour rather dull, white; costa distinctly edged with brown from base to two-thirds; subterminal line brown, double, near and parallel to termen, somewhat dentate; median line brown, very oblique, almost straight; brown irroration in median and basal areas; termen faintly edged with brown scales; fringes glossy steel-greyish. Hindwing silky-whitish, glossy, fringes concolorous.

Male genitalia (fig. 67): Uncus tapering to a sharp point. Gnathos much longer than uncus; apex rounded. Pars basalis with a finger-shaped, glabrose, apically rounded free arm. A narrow median fold formed by sacculus. Vinculum with a terminal, small, rounded projection; margins distinctly thickened. Aedeagus much longer than valva plus vinculum; broad; strongly tapering caudad and terminating in a thickened rod with a free tip. Two moderate straight, tapering cornuti in basal part of vesica, and small apical scobinations present.

Distribution: Panama.

Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: The holotype of this species is one of the syntypes of *M. intangens* (DYAR), being, however, specifically very distinct from it as the given figure of the genitalia of *M. intangens* (DYAR) shows (fig. 44). Externally both species are very similar but the new species is smaller; the costa of the forewing of *M. intangens* (DYAR) is straight and the median line is straighter than in *M. strabelos* n. sp.

***Microcrambus asymmetricus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Bajo Palmar, Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 800 m., Nov. 2, 1955, F. STEINBACH“, GS-4466-SB, type no. 8950, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Length of forewing 5.7 mm., maximum width 2.2 mm. Head, thorax and wings badly worn.

Male genitalia (fig. 69): Uncus slightly longer than gnathos; slightly arched; slender; with apex rather pointed. Gnathos straight, pointed. Apical projection of right pars basalis rounded and shorter than that of left valva. Cucullus slpering. Sacculus of left valva with a minute heavily sclerotized projection. cinculum deeply notched. Aedeagus slightly longer than valva plus vinculum; Vightly curved; slender; strongly broadened before apex; apical portion strongly aurved; cornuti absent.

Distribution: Bolivia.

Type material: The species is described from a single male.

Comments: In spite of poor condition of the holotype, this species is very easy to recognize by the genitalia which are unlike those of any other species of *Microcrambus* BLESZ.

***Microcrambus caracasellus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Caracas, Venez.“, „REYMOND Coll.“, GS-4670-SB, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Diagnosis: Antenna brownish. Labial palpi damaged. Face normal in shape, whitish. Thorax and scapula whitish, mixed with light brown. Forewing: length 5.5 mm., maximum width 1.9 mm.; ground colour whitish, pattern yellow-brown; subterminal line double, broadly excurved, fringes rather glossy, whitish. Hindwing silky creamy, glossy; fringes white.

Male genitalia (fig. 70): Uncus longer than gnathos, with dorsal portion demarcated and more heavily sclerotized, with a free tip. Gnathos slightly shorter than uncus; very slender, with apex pointed. Pars basalis in form of a strongly curved, pointed hook. Cucullus narrow, strongly curved. No process on sacculus. Aedeagus shorter than valva, with ventro-apical thickening. A row of about 20 very small cornuti present.

Distribution: Venezuela.

Type material: The species is described from a single male.

Comments: The unique male is rather worn and it is difficult to give a full diagnosis of the facies. The genitalia are unlike any other species of *Microcrambus* BLESZ.

***Microcrambus bifurcatus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Jurac, nr. Aguaytia, 400 m. Huallaga, Peru, February, 1961, F. H. WALZ“, GS-4453-SB, type no. 8952, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Ocelli smaller than in other *Microcrambus* BLESZ. Labial palpus about two and one half times as long as diameter of eye; white with brown rings. Scales on face, thorax and scapula damaged. Forewing: length 5.0 mm., maximum width 2.0 mm.; R_1 absent, R_1 free; apex rounded; forewing badly worn, but an oblique, dentate median line traceable; subterminal line poorly traceable. Hindwings damaged.

Male genitalia (fig. 73): Uncus slender; longer than gnathos; almost straight; apex slightly pointed. Gnathos tapering to a point. Pars basalis strong, with a basal, rounded projection: apex bifurcate with dorsal process finger-shaped and ventral one parallel to valva, and tapering to a point. Sacculus with no process. Ventral margin of valva strongly concave. Vinculum not notched. Pseudosaccus very narrow and long. Aedeagus nearly as long as valva plus vinculum; with apex heavily sclerotized and asymmetrically bifurcate.

Distribution: Peru.

Type material: The species is described from a single male.

Comments: The generic position of this species is rather problematical. Perhaps it should be placed in a new genus. The small ocelli, missing R_5 in the forewing and dentate median line are atypical characters for *Microcrambus* BLESZ.

***Microcrambus arcas* n. sp.**

[Pl. XIII, fig. 8]

Holotype ♂: „Nova Teutonia, 27° 11' S, 52° 23' W, Brazil, 300—500 m., 10. IV. 1954, Fritz PLAUMANN“, GS-4442-SB, type no. 9172, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous light brownish. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye, brown with white spots. Face normal in shape; whitish with a greyish spot in middle. Thorax and scapula white with several brown scales. Forewing: length 6.0 mm., maximum width 2.0 mm.; R_1 free; costa slightly concave; apex narrowly rounded; termen oblique, almost straight; ground colour dull whitish, dusted with brown scales; pattern brown; sub-

terminal line double, almost parallel to termen, inside line slightly dentate; median line incomplete, strongly oblique; fringes glossy greyish-white. Hindwing glossy greyish cream with whitish fringes.

Male genitalia (fig. 74): Uncus and gnathos very long and slender; uncus straight except apex which is slightly curved and pointed; gnathos pointed. Pars basalis broadly incised in apical half; with a process in middle; apex in form of a curved process. A distinct, large, triangular process on sacculus near base of valva. Cucullus tapering. Vinculum notched. Aedeagus nearly as long as valva plus vinculum; dilated at base; constricted subapically; apex toothed; a row of numerous very thin cornuti and a patch of very minute ones present.

Distribution: Brazil: Santa Catarina.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes: 1 ♂, GS-4443-SB, same data as holotype, coll. author; 1 ♂, „Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, Brasil“, „11 Mar. 1954“, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

Comments: Externally this species is closely related to *M. intangens* (DYAR); however, the genitalia of the two are very different as shown in figures figs. 44, 54). *M. intangens* (DYAR) occurs in Panama and Bolivia.

Microcrambrs podalirius n. sp.

[Pl. XIV, fig. 3]

Holotype ♂: „S. Frnesco Mts., St. Domingo, W. I., Sept. 1905“, GS-4671-SB, type no. 68946, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous glossy, olive-brown. Labial palpus two and one half times as long as diameter of eye, brown. Face normal for the genus, white. Scapula dirty white. Thorax light greyish. Forewing: length 5.0 mm., maximum width 1.8 mm.; ground colour white, sparsely sprinkled by brown scales; pattern brown, typical of genus; subterminal line very distinct, double in lower portion; median line distinct, broken above middle of wing; terminal dots distinct; fringe glossy greyish. Hindwing rather glossy, translucent whitish; fringe concolorous.

Male genitalia (fig. 75): Uncus slightly shorter and much broader than gnathos. Pars basalis with a free arm curving strongly dorsad, with caudal margin distinctly dentate. Sacculus without process. Vinculum concave. Aedeagus slightly longer than valva plus vinculum, with apical portion strongly narrowed; no cornuti.

Distribution: Santo Domingo: San Francisco Mts.

Type material: Described from a single male.

Comments: The genitalia of this species are unlike those of any other species of *Microcrambus* BLESZ.

***Microcrambus croesus* n. sp.**

[Pl. XIV, fig. 7]

Holotype ♂: „Jalapa, Mexico, Veracruz, 4680 ft., Sept., C. C. HOFFMANN“, GS-4952-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous light brown. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye, light brown. Face yellowish. Scapula white with some yellow scales. Thorax brown. Forewing: length 7.5 mm., maximum width 2.5 mm.; dull white, suffused with brown; costal portion dark brown; subterminal line double, rather indistinct; median line reduced to an oblique streak on costa and a very distinct brown dorsal blotch; termen narrowly edged with brown; fringes glossy, unicolorous light greyish. Hind wing glossy brownish; much darker in female than in male; fringes lighter than ground colour.

Male genitalia (fig. 76): Uncus longer than gnathos, rather broad, flattened, gnathos with apical half very strongly narrowed; pars basalis very large, rounded, constricted at base; sacculus with no process; vinculum triangular, not notched; aedeagus shorter than valva, straight with numerous tiny cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 60): Ostium pouch elongate, with an apical spine-shaped projection at either side; bursa copulatrix with one signum.

Distribution: Mexico: Veracruz.

Type material: Holotype data given above; one ♀ paratype, GS-4967-SB, same data as holotype, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Comments: The species is very distinctive on the basis of both facies and genitalia; the latter are unlike those of any other *Microcrambus*.

***Microcrambus pusionellus* (ZELLER, 1863)**

Crambus pusionellus ZELLER, 1863, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 16. Locus typicus: Venezuela. Holotype ♂, coll. British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

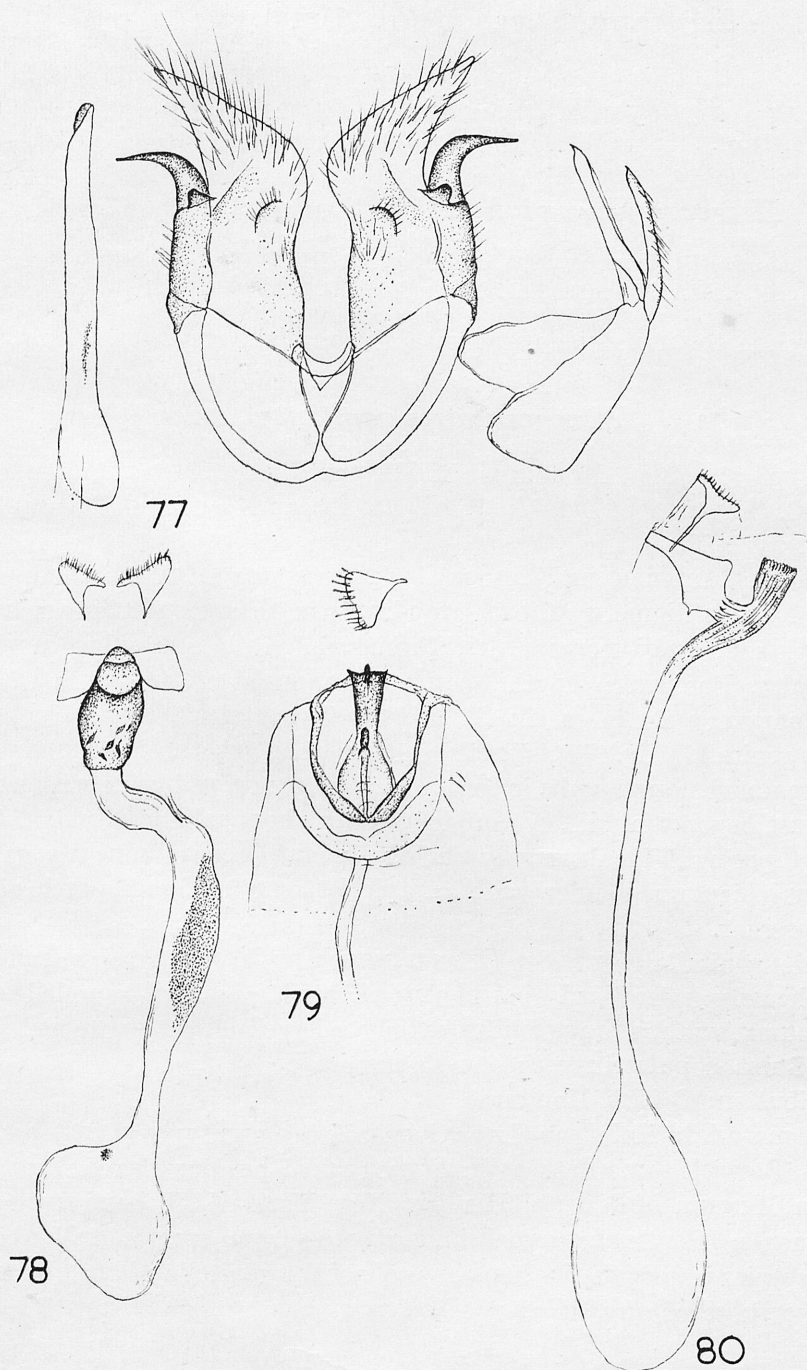
Crambus elphegellus SCHAUS, 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 24: 130. Locus typicus: Venezuela: Caracas. Holotype ♀, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. N. syn.

Crambus elphegellus SCHAUS is an obvious synonym of the ZELLER species as the study of the type has shown. The material examined contains also specimens from Bolivia and Mexico.

***Microcrambus psythiellus* (SCHAUS, 1913) n. comb.**

Oulladia psythiella SCHAUS, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 11: 242. Locus typicus: Costa Rica. Holotype ♀, GS-3810-R. W. HODGES, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

This species is very closely related to, if not identical with, *M. biguttellus* (FORBES). The signa in *M. psythiellus* (SCHAUS) have position different than in *M. biguttellus* (FORBES), however, too little material is available to study to consider this character as variable.



Figs. 77—80. Male and female genitalia 77 — *Microcrambus prolixus* n. sp. Holotype. GS-4975-SB, British Honduras. 78 — *M. prolixus* n. sp. Paratype. GS-4976-SB. British Honduras. 79 — *M. immunellus* (Z.). Lectotype. GS-7584-BM-Pyral. Colombia: Ubaque. 80 — *Torticulladia pentaspila* (Z.). Holotype. GS-701-SB. Brazil: Novo Friburgo.

***Microcrambus agnesiellus* (DYAR) 1914) n. comb.**

Crambus agnesiella DYAR, 1914, Proc. U. S. N. M. **47**: 316. Locus typicus: Panama: Trinidad River. Holotype ♀, GS-3815-R. W. HODGES, coll. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

***Microcrambus niphosellus* (HAMPSON, 1908), n. comb.**

Culladia niphosella HAMPSON, 1908, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. **1** (8): 474. Locus typicus: Trinidad. Syntypes: coll. British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

Very close to, if not identical with the preceding species.

***Microcrambus prolixus* n. sp.**

Holotype ♂: „Brit. Honduras, Middlessex, Stann Distr., 125 m., May 15, 1963, E. C. WELLING“, GS-4975-SB, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Diagnosis: Antenna unicolorous dark grey-brown. Labial palpus three times as long as diameter of eye, grey-brown with apex and base white. Face white with some grey-brown scales. Thorax and scapula grey-brown with some white scales. Forewing: length 5.0 mm., maximum width 2.0 mm.; pattern and colour very similar as in *M. atristrigellus* (HMPS.).

Male genitalia (fig. 77): Uncus shorter than gnathos, pointed, slender. Gnathos pointed. Pars basalis in form of a strongly curved spine with a rounded process just beyond middle. A rounded fold in about middle of valva. Cucullus strongly tapering. Vinculum very slightly inbent. Aedeagus nearly as long as valva plus vinculum, slender, with an apical strengthening; a patch of minute cornuti present.

Female genitalia (fig. 78): Ostium pouch well demarcated from ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized, barrel-shaped, with a rather rounded opening. Ductus bursae with a long, rather heavily sclerotized, scobinate patch in the middle. Bursa copulatrix with one signum.

Distribution: British Honduras.

Type material: Holotype data given above; paratypes: 7 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, ♀ GS-4976-SB, with same data as holotype, taken on May 9 and May 15, coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y., and author's coll.

Comments: In spite of external similarity to several species of *Microcrambus*, the new species is very distinct on the basis of the genitalia of both sexes, which are unlike those of any *Microcrambus*.

***Microcrambus immunellus* (ZELLER)**

Crambus immunellus ZELLER, 1872, Ent. Ztg. Stett. **33**: 472, pl. 2, fig. 6. Type locality: Colombia: Ubaque. Lectotype ♀ (present designation): „*Immunellus* ♀ Ubaque. NLCK.“, „30. III. 71“, GS-7584-BM-Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

Microcrambus immunellus: BŁESZYŃSKI, 1963, Acta zool. cracov. **8**: 172.

The British Museum (N. H.) collection contains two syntypes of this species. The female is here designated as the lectotype (fig. 79), and the male as a paralectotype (GS-2234-BM-Pyral.). The specimens published by Zeller as *immunellus* in 1877: 47 and in 1881: 70 (Novo Friburgo, Anolaiama, Viani, Honda) are referable to other *Microcrambus* BLESZ. species and a discussion on this problem will be published in one of the forthcoming papers.

INDEX OF NEW NAMES, SYNONYMS AND COMBINATIONS

New genera:

- Supercrambus* n. gen. type species: *Crambus dukinfieldiellus* SCHAUS, p. 57.
Tortriculladia n. gen., type species: *Culladia eucosmella* DYAR, p. 64.
Neoculladia n. gen., type species: *Crambus incanellus* ZELL., p. 62.
Microcramboides n. gen., type species: *Crambus meretricella* SCHAUS, p. 67.

New species:

- Euchromius limaellus* n. sp., from Peru, p. 43.
Pseudometachilo subfaunellus n. sp., from Uruguay, p. 43.
Crambus sapidus n. sp., from Surinam, p. 45.
Crambus geleches n. sp., from Surinam, p. 46.
Fernandocrambus dolicaon n. sp., from Peru, p. 48.
Fernandocrambus diabolicus n. sp., from Brazil, p. 49.
Fernandocrambus variatellus n. sp., from Chile, p. 53.
Fernandocrambus chopinellus n. sp., from Chile, p. 54.
Fernandocrambus noskiewiczii n. sp., from Chile, p. 54.
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Pediasia mexicana n. sp., from Mexico, p. 59.
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Neoculladia subincanella n. sp., from Bolivia, p. 64.
Neoculladia incanelloides n. sp., from Trinidad, B. W. I., p. 64.
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Microcrambus elpenor n. sp., from Mexico, Trinidad, B. W. I. and British Guiana, p. 77.
Microcrambus retuselloides n. sp., from Puerto Rico, Venezuela and British Guiana, p. 78.
Microcrambus subretusellus n. sp., from Cuba, p. 79.
Microcrambus flemingi n. sp., from Trinidad, B. W. I., p. 81.
Microcrambus holothurion n. sp., from Costa Rica and Trinidad, B. W. I., p. 81.
Microcrambus laurellus n. sp., from Venezuela, p. 83.
Microcrambus jolas n. sp., from Mexico, Bolivia and Surinam, p. 83.
Microcrambus strabelos n. sp., from Panama, p. 84.
Microcrambus asymmetricus n. sp., from Bolivia, p. 85.
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- Microcerambus bifurcatus* n. sp., from Peru, p. 86.
Microcerambus arcas n. sp., from Brazil p. 86.
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Microcerambus prolixus n. sp., from British Honduras, p. 90.

New subspecies:

- Diptychophora azanalis subazanalis* n. sp., from Surinam, p. 41.

New synonyms:

- Colimea* DYAR = *Diptychophora* ZELLER, p. 39.
Juania AURIVILLIUS = *Fernandocrambus* AURIVILLIUS, p. 47.
Donacoscaptes ZELLER = *Acigona* HBN.
Girdharia KAPUR = *Acigona* HBN.
Deuterolia DYAR = *Mesolia* RAGONOT
Euparolia DYAR = *Mesolia* RAGONOT
Surattha WALKER = *Prionapteryx* STEPHENS
Argyria gonogramma DYAR = *A. pusillalis* HBN.
Chilo hexhex (DYAR) = *Chilo chiriquitensis* (ZELL.)
Chilo matanzalis (SCHAUS) = *Epina dichromella* WALK.
Myelobia haplodoxa (MEYR.) = *M. parnahyba* SCHAUS
Xubida cayugella SCHAUS = *Acigona infusella* (WALK.)
Erupa evanidella SCHAUS = *Acigona incoloralis* (DYAR)
Chilo xingu BLESZ. (*truncatellus* SCHAUS, *praeoc.*) = *Acigona leucocraspis* (HMPS.)
Crambus elphegellus SCHAUS = *Microcerambus minuellus* (WALK.)
Crambus santiagellus SCHAUS = *Fissicrambus minuellus* (WALK.)
Culladia habanella SCHAUS = *Fissicrambus minuellus* (WALK.)
Crambus edredellus SCHAUS = *Pediasia luteolella* (CLEM.)
Eufernaldia argenteonervella HULST = *E. cadarella* (DRUCE)
Euparolia nipimidialis DYAR = *Mesolia nipsis* (DYAR)

New combinations:

- Diptychophora harlequinialis* (BARNES & McDUNNOUGH) n. comb. (from *Scissolia* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH), p. 41.
Diptychophora incisalis (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Scissolia* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH), p. 41.
Pareromene excitata (MEYRICK) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene felix (MEYRICK) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene herstanella (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene leucanthus (MEYRICK) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene nymphocharis (MEYRICK) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene octavianella (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene parvalis (WALK.) n. comb. n. rev. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene smithi (DRUCE) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Pareromene straminella (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Argyria argyrostola (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Argyria pictella (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Diptychophora* ZELL.)
Argyria venatella (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Diatraea lativittalis (DOGNIN) n. comb. (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Myelobia parnahyba (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Erupa* (WALK.)

- Thopeutis diatraealis* (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Euchromius* GUEN.
Acigona albimarginalis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona aracalis (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona albivenalis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona arenalis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona atrisparsalis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona berthella (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Girdharia* KAPUR)
Acigona calamistis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona carnealis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona chabilalis (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona circumvagans (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona cretaceipars (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona cynedradella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona delinqualis (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* ZCK.)
Acigona dentilineella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* ZCK.)
Acigona diletantella (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona discalis (DYAR & HEINR.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona donzella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona dumptalis (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona duomita (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona fulvescens (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona gloriella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona incoloralis (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Erupa* WALK.)
Acigona infusella (WALK.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona interlineata (ZELL.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona leptigrammalis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona leucocraspis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona lignella (AMSEL) **n. comb.** (from *Achilo* AMSEL)
Acigona marcella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona maroniella (DYAR & HEINR.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona micralis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Eufernaldia* HULST)
Acigona minorella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona monodisa (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona neogynaecella (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona obliquilineella (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona obliquistrialis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona paranella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona phlebitalis (HMPS.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona pinosa (ZELL.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona prestonella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona quiriquella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona rutubella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona semivittalis (DOGNIN) **n. comb.** (from *Chilo* ZCK.)
Acigona thyonella (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Acigona unipunctella (BLESZ.) **n. comb.** (from *Haimbachia* DYAR)
Acigona valida (ZELLER) **n. comb.** (from *Donacoscaptes* ZELLER)
Acigona venadialis (SCHAUS) **n. comb.** (from *Xubida* SCHAUS)
Pseudometachilo faunellus (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Crambus* F.), p. 43.
Hemiptocha argentosa (SNELLEN) **n. comb.** (from *Crambus* F.)
Hemiptocha atratella (HAMPSON) **n. comb.** (from *Crambus* F.)
Hemiptocha chalcostoma (DYAR) **n. comb.** (from *Crambus* F.)
Catharylla sericina (ZELL.) **n. comb.** (from *Crambus* F.)

- Fernandocrambus chillanicus* (BUTLER) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus chilianellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus cuprescens (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus divus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus euryptellus (BERG) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus falklandicellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus fernandesellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus harpipterus (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus nergaellus (DRUCE) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus radicellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 47.
Fernandocrambus ruptifascia (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus spiculellus (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus stilatus (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus subaequalis (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus xiphiellus (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus abbreviatus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus annulatus (AUR.) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus byssiferus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus chilomus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus derelictus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus glareolus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus griseus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus imitator (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus imperfectus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus loxius (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus magnificus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus minimus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus nitidissimus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus paraloxius (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus parvus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus pepitus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Fernandocrambus xerophyllus (CLARKE) n. comb. (from *Juania* AUR.), p. 48.
Supererambus dukinfieldiellus (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 59.
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Tortriculladia eucosmella (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 65.
Tortriculladia mignonette (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 66.
Tortriculladia belliferens (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 66.
Tortriculladia argentimaculalis (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 66.
Tortriculladia pentaspila (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 66.
Neoculladia incanella (ZELL.) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 62.
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Microcrambus tactellus (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 71.
Microcrambus castrellus (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 74.
Microcrambus francescellus (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 74.
Microcrambus griseticellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 74.
Microcrambus psythiellus (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Culladia* MOORE), p. 88.
Microcrambus agnesiellus (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.), p. 90.
Microcrambus niphosellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Culladia* F.), p. 90.
Microcrambus biguttellus (FORBES) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.)
Microcrambus chrysoporellus (HMPS.) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.)
Thaumatopsis melchiellus (DRUCE) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.)
Eufernaldia sinaloella (SCHAUS) n. comb. (from *Crambus* F.)

Mesolia nipis (DYAR) n. comb. (from *Deuterolia* DYAR)

Prionapteryx neotropicalis (HAMPSON) n. comb. (from *Surattha* WALK.)

Names recalled from synonymy:

Pareromene parvalis (WALK.)

Tortriculladia mignonette (DYAR), p. 66.

PRELIMINARY CHECK LIST OF THE NEOTROPICAL CRAMBINAE

The total number of the described species is 388 of these 11 are unrecognized; some obviously belong to other families. The types of others were destroyed. Moreover, I know 40 new species, the descriptions of which will be published in forthcoming papers. So, the total number of recognized neotropical Crambinae known to me is 415. The species are grouped in 36 genera, of which one, *Sericocrambus* WALL. is unrecognized. However, at least 7 other genera should be separated for some species contained in the genera *Crambus* F. and *Argyria* HBN., practically the total number of known genera I estimate as 42. Of these 33 genera are endemic in Neotropical Region or having few representatives in the southern U.S.A. (seven genera). These 33 genera contain 313 species representing about 70% of the total 415 species. The pure Nearctic element in the Neotropical Region is poorly represented, as only one typical Nearctic genus, i.e. *Thaumatopsis* MORR. is represented in the Neotropical Region by two species. The genus *Epina* WALK. with two species are known from the southeast of the U.S.A. and is also known from Mexico and West Indies. Twenty species are common to both the Neotropical and Nearctic Regions. Of these only four species are indigenous to the Nearctic Region and the other 16 are Neotropical, but found also in Florida or southern Arizona or Texas.

1. *Diptychophora* ZELLER, 1866.

Type species: *Diptychophora kuhlweini*, ZELLER, 1866.

- 1 (1). *D. azanalis* (WALKER, 1863), Brazil.

syn.: *kuhlweini* ZELLER, 1866.

- 1a (1a). *D. azanalis subazanalis* n. ssp., Surinam.

- 2 (2). *D. incisalis* (DYAR, 1925), Mexico.

2. *Microcausta* HAMPSON, 1895.

Type species: *Microcausta ignifimbrialis* HAMPSON.

- 3 (1). *M. argenticilia* (HAMPSON, 1919), Jamaica.

- 4 (2). *M. cnemoptila* (MEYRICK, 1931), British Guiana.

- 5 (3). *M. ignifimbrialis* HAMPSON, 1895, Grenada, West Indies.

- 5 bis (4). *M. demeridalis* SCHAUS, 1924, Guatemala.

3. *Pareromene* OSTHELDER, 1941.

Type species: *Pareromene rebeli* OSTHELDER, 1941 (Crete).

syn.: *Ditomoptera* HAMPSON, 1896, praeoc.

Pagmania AMSEL, 1963.

- 6 (1). *P. excitata* (MEYRICK, 1931), Brazil.
- 7 (2). *P. felix* (MEYRICK, 1931), Brazil.
- 8 (3). *P. herstanella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Panama.
- 9 (4). *P. leucanthes* (MEYRICK, 1931), Peru.
- 10 (5). *P. nymphocharis* (MEYRICK, 1932), Argentina.
- 11 (6). *P. octavianella* (ZELLER, 1877), Central America.
- 12 (7). *P. parvalis* (WALKER, 1865), Peru.
- 13 (8). *P. smithi* (DRUCE, 1896), Mexico.
- 14 (9). *P. straminella* (ZELLER, 1877), E. Brazil.

4. *Argyria* HÜBNER, 1825.

syn.: *Urola* WALKER, 1863.

Type species: *Tinea nummulalis* HÜBNER, 1818 (U.S.A.)

- 15 (1). *A. antonialis* SCHAUS, 1922, Colombia.
- 16 (2). *A. argyrodia* DYAR, 1914, Panama.
- 17 (3). *A. argyrostola* (HAMPSON, 1919), Venezuela.
- 18 (4). *A. centrifugens* DYAR, 1914, Panama.
- 19 (5). *A. croceicinctella* (WALKER, 1863), Venezuela; Peru.
syn.: *tingurialis* DYAR, 1913.
- 20 (6). *A. croceivittella* (WALKER, 1863), Brazil.
- 21 (7). *A. diplomochalis* DYAR, 1913, Puerto Rico.
- 22 (8). *A. divisella* WALKER, 1866, Peru.
- 23 (9). *A. examinalis* (MEYRICK, 1931), British Guiana; Brazil.
- 24 (10). *A. fimbrialis* DYAR, 1914, Panama.
- 25 (11). *A. furvicornis* ZELLER, 1877, ? loc.
- 26 (12). *A. hannemanni* BLESZYŃSKI, 1960, Bolivia.
- 27 (13). *A. heringi* BLESZYŃSKI, 1960, Guiana.
- 28 (14). *A. insons* FELDER, 1875, Colombia.
- 29 (15). *A. kadenii* (ZELLER, 1863), Venezuela.
- 30 (16). *A. lacteella* (FABRICIUS, 1794), ? loc.
- 31 (17). *A. lucidella* (ZELLER, 1863), Brazil.
- 32 (18). *A. mesodonta* (ZELLER, 1877), Bolivia.
f. *submesodonta* BLESZYŃSKI, 1960, Bolivia.
- 33 (19). *A. mesogramma* DYAR, 1913, Brazil.
- 34 (20). *A. mesozonalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru; Bolivia.
- 35 (21). *A. multifacta* DYAR, 1914, Panama.
- 36 (22). *A. nivalis* (DRURY, 1773), U.S.A.; West Indies; ? Honduras.
- 37 (23). *A. opposita* ZELLER, 1877, Panama.
- 38 (24). *A. oxytoma* MEYRICK, 1932, Argentina.
- 39 (25). *A. pictella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Brazil; British Guiana.
- 40 (26). *A. pontiella* ZELLER, 1877, Panama.
- 41 (27). *A. pusillalis* (HÜBNER, 1818), ? West Indies; Florida; Bermuda; Texas.

syn.: *gonogramma* DYAR, 1914.

- 42 (28). *A. quevedella* SCHAUUS, 1922, Ecuador.
- 43 (29). *A. schausella* DYAR, 1913, Costa Rica.
- 44 (30). *A. sordipes* ZELLER, 1877, Argentina.
- 45 (31). *A. subtilis* FELDER, 1874, Colombia.
- 46 (32). *A. supposita* DYAR, 1914, Mexico.
- 47 (33). *A. tenuistrigella* SCHAUUS, 1922, Brazil.
- 48 (34). *A. venatella* (SCHAUUS, 1922), Brazil.
- 49 (35). *A. vesta* BLESZYŃSKI, 1962, Brazil.

syn.: *obliquella* DYAR, 1913, praeoc.

- 50 (36). *A. vestalis* BUTLER, 1878, Jamaica.
- 51 (37). *A. xanthoguma* DYAR, 1914, Panama.

5. ***Vaxi*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1962.

Type species: *Conocrambus obliqua* HAMPSON, 1919.

- 52 (1). *V. obliqua* (HAMPSON, 1919). Brazil.

6. ***Euchromius*** GUENÉE, 1845.

syn.: *Eromene* HÜBNER, [1825], praeoc.

Araxes STEPHENS, 1834.

Ommatopteryx KIRBY, 1897.

Type species: *Tinea bella* HÜBNER, [1825] (Europe).

- 53 (1). *E. limaellus* n. sp. Peru.

7. ***Hemiptocha*** DOGNIN, 1905.

Type species: *Hemiptocha agraphella* DOGNIN, 1905.

- 54 (1). *H. agraphella* DOGNIN, 1905, Argentina.
- 55 (2). *H. argentosa* (SNELLEN, 1893), Argentina.
- 56 (3). *H. atratella* (HAMPSON, 1919), Brazil.
- 57 (4). *H. chalcostoma* (DYAR, 1916), Mexico.

8. ***Catharylla*** ZELLER, 1863.

Type species: *Crambus tenellus* ZELLER, 1839.

- 58 (1). *C. contiguella* ZELLER, 1872, Cuba.
- 59 (2). *C. interrupta* ZELLER, 1866, Venezuela.
- 60 (3). *C. paulella* SCHAUUS, 1922, Rio de Janeiro.
- 61 (4). *C. sericina* (ZELLER, 1881), Colombia.
- 62 (5). *C. tenella* (ZELLER, 1839), Brazil.

9. ***Pseudometachilo*** BLESZYŃSKI, 1962.

Type species: *Crambus diatraeellus* HAMPSON, 1896.

- 63 (1). *P. delius* BLESZYŃSKI, 1966, Brazil.
- 64 (2). *P. faunellus* (DYAR, 1911), Brazil.
- 65 (3). *P. irrectellus* (MÖSCHLER, 1882), Surinam; Brazil; Argentina.

syn.: *diatraeellus* HAMPSON, 1896.

distictellus HAMPSON, 1896.

- 66 (4). *P. subfaunellus* n. sp., Uruguay.

10. *Acigona* HÜBNER, (1825).syn.: *Donacoscaptes* ZELLER, 1877.*Haimbachia* DYAR, 1909.*Eoreuma* ELY, 1910.*Coniesta* HAMPSON, 1919.*Xubida* SCHAU, 1922.*Chiloides* AMSEL, 1949.*Girdharia* KAPUR, 1950.*Achilo* AMSEL, 1956.Type species: *Tinea cicatricella* HÜBNER, [1824] (Europe).

- 67 (1). *A. albimarginalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru.
- 68 (2). *A. albivenalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Paraguay.
- 69 (3). *A. aracalis* (SCHAU, 1934), Brazil.
- 70 (4). *A. arenalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina.
- 71 (5). *A. atrisparsalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Mexico.
- 72 (6). *A. berthella* (DYAR, 1911), Brazil.
- 73 (7). *A. calamistis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina.
- 74 (8). *A. carnealis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina; Paraguay.
- 75 (9). *A. chabilalis* (SCHAU, 1934), Brazil.
- 76 (10). *A. circumvagans* (DYAR, 1922), Mexico.
- 77 (11). *A. cretaceipars* (DYAR, 1914), Panama.
- 78 (12). *A. cynedradellus* (SCHAU, 1922), Brazil.
- 79 (13). *A. delinqualis* (DYAR), British Guiana.
- 80 (14). *A. dentilineella* (SCHAU, 1922), Guatemala.
- 81 (15). *A. diletantellus* (DYAR, 1912), Guatemala.
- 82 (16). *A. discalis* (DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927), Mexico.
- 83 (17). *A. donzella* (SCHAU, 1922), Brazil.
- 84 (18). *A. dumptalis* (SCHAU, 1922), Guatemala.
- 85 (19). *A. duomita* (DYAR, 1912), Mexico.
- 86 (20). *A. evanidella* (SCHAU, 1913), Costa Rica, Panama.

syn.: *incoloralis* DYAR, 1914.

- 87 (21). *A. fulvescens* (HAMPSON, 1919), Peru.

syn.: *peruanella* SCHAU, 1922.

- 88 (22). *A. gloriella* (SCHAU, 1922), Mexico.

- 89 (23). *A. infusella* (WALKER, 1863), Guatemala; Guiana; Brazil; Colombia.

syn.: *comparella* FELDER, 1875.*surinamella* MÖSCHLER, 1882.*purpurealis* HAMPSON, 1896.*ignitalis* HAMPSON, 1917.*cayugella* SCHAU, 1922.

- 90 (24). *A. interlineata* (ZELLER, 1881), Colombia.

- 91 (25). *A. leptigrammalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina.

- 92 (26). *A. leucocraspis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina.

syn.: *truncatella* SCHAU, 1922, praec.*xingu* BLESZYŃSKI, 1960.

- 93 (27). *A. lignella* (AMSEL, 1956), Venezuela.
 94 (28). *A. loftini* (DYAR, 1917), Arizona; Mexico.
 syn.: *opinionella* DYAR, 1917.
 95 (29). *A. marcella* (SCHAUS, 1913), Costa Rica.
 96 (30). *A. maroniella* (DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927), French Guiana.
 97 (31). *A. micralis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Jamaica.
 98 (32). *A. minorella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Guatemala.
 99 (33). *A. monodisa* (DYAR, 1914), Panama.
 100 (34). *A. morbidella* (SCHAUS, 1913), British Guiana.
 101 (35). *A. narinella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Guatemala.
 102 (36). *A. neogynaecella* (DYAR, 1914), Panama.
 103 (37). *A. obliquilineella* (HAMPSON, 1896), Brazil.
 104 (38). *A. obliquistrialis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina.
 105 (39). *A. paranella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Brazil.
 106 (40). *A. phlebitalis* (HAMPSON, 1919), Argentina.
 107 (41). *A. pinosa* (ZELLER, 1881), Colombia.
 108 (42). *A. prestonella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Mexico.
 109 (43). *A. quiriguella* (SCHAUS, 1922), Guatemala.
 110 (44). *A. rutubella* (SCHAUS, 1913), Costa Rica.
 111 (45). *A. semivittalis* (DOGNIN, 1907), Peru.
 112 (46). *A. thyonella* (SCHAUS, 1913), Costa Rica.
 113 (47). *A. unipunctella* (BLESZYŃSKI, 1961), Parana.
 syn.: *unipunctalis* HAMPSON, 1919, praecoc.
 114 (48). *A. valida* (ZELLER, 1881), Panama.
 115 (49). *A. venadialis* (SCHAUS, 1922), Mexico.

11. *Thopeutis* HÜBNER, 1818.

Type species: *Thopeutis respersalis* HÜBNER, 1818.

syn.: *Cephis* RAGONOT, 1892.

Stenochilo HAMPSON, 1896.

Homburgia J. de JOANNIS, 1910.

- 116 (1). *Th. diffusifascia* (HAMPSON, 1919), Uruguay.
 117 (2). *Th. diatraealis* (DYAR, 1910), Mexico.
 118 (3). *Th. respersalis* HÜBNER, 1818, Brazil; Uruguay; Chile.
 syn.: *ceres* BUTLER, 1883.
 119 (4). *Th. xylinalis* (HAMPSON, 1896), Argentina.

12. *Epina* WALKER, 1866.

Type species: *Epina dichromella* WALKER, 1866.

syn.: *Diatraenopsis* DYAR & HEINRICH, 1927.

- 120 (1). *E. alleni* (FERNALD, 1888), Mexico.
 121 (2). *E. dichromella* WALKER, 1866, Florida; Cuba.
 syn.: *differentialis* FERNALD, 1888.
 matanzalis SCHAUS, 1922.